THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,068—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:- MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	30th Sept.
B.I.	PESHAWUR	3827	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st „
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th „
B.I.	HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.
†	SIAM	3045	500	H. T. Weighell	11th „
B.I.	ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	18th „
†	CLYDE	4136	900	J. S. Parfit RNR.	25th „
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C. Moule	2nd Dec.
†	SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	9th „
B.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th „

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.
15th Nov. 29th Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th September, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,195	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	9th October.
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	350	9th November.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 21, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	3rd October.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	7th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	18th „
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th „
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 11, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 7 A.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 27th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 30th Sept., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,460 tons, on the 1st October, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,951 tons, on the 28th Sept., at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, on or about the 25th September, calling at Malabar Coast Ports and Ceylon, as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,477 tons, on the 28th Sept., calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd September, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is English-made.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is absolutely pure.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is rich gold flake.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is for Pipes.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
Smokes Cool !

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is fragrance itself.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is in patent tins.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is always fresh.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is procurable throughout India.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNES.

TREACHER & CO.

ARE THE SOLE AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THESE FINE WINES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"EXTRA SUPERIOR DRY," same as shipped to Great Britain	Bottles	70 8	79 4
Do. do.	½ „	40 12	45 12
"FOR INDIA BRAND"	Bottles	62 12	70 8
Do.	½ „	36 4	40 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

A SPECIAL PARCEL OF—NEW SCARVES AND TIES.

RICH SOFT SILK, VERY STYLISH. } FROM Rs. 1-6. { "BUY NEW GOODS —THE LAST SHAPES.

HOAR & CO., { THE NOTED HOUSE FOR TIES. } BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO. LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED ! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP TAN CREAM.

THE SPECIAL POLISH FOR
BROWN BOOTS,
SADDLERY, &c.,
And Brown Leather of every kind.
Per dozen Rs. 5. Per Bottle As. 8.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE should become the Household stand-by.

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE, and is an admirable support in all cases of "Nerves."

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT, taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

AS A TONIC TO THE convalescent from severe illness it is unrivalled.

IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

HOOF OINTMENT.

VETERINARY.

A Valuable and Efficient Remedy for—
CRACKED HEELS,
SAND CRACKS,
SEEDY TOES,
THRUSH, &c.
Price per Tin, Re. 1-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
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No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

FOR the last Five Years this well-known COGNAC HOUSE have kept up SECOND RANK In the Official Returns of Brandy Exported by over 200 Cognac Firms, which clearly proves how well their Brandies are appreciated everywhere.

D. P. BATHA & Co.
Sole Agents.

BLANKETS ! BLANKETS ! !

SCARLET, White, Grey and Brown, all sizes and qualities, suitable for Household use, and for Servants, Horses and Coolies.

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

M. MELACHRINO & CO.,

THE
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS
of the Best
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
CAIRO—Egypt
Exportation per month :
FOUR MILLION CIGARETTES.

				Rs. a.
Non plus Ultra,	No. 1	large	per 100...	5 12
„	„ 2	Medium	„ 100...	5 0
Superfine	„ C	largest	„ 100...	5 8
„	„ 4	large	„ 100...	4 12
„	„ 5	Medium	„ 100...	4 0
Extra fine	„ 8	large	„ 100...	3 8
„	„ 10	Medium	„ 100...	2 12

Sole Agent:—
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

OFFICIAL OR GUN TIME.

CUTCHERIES.
COURTS.
TREASURIES.
GUARD ROOMS.
MESSES.
CLUBS.
SCHOOLS.
HOSPITALS.
LIBRARIES.
INSTITUTES.
HOTELS.
COFFEE ROOMS.

"I have repeatedly challenged to a fraction the accuracy of the Midday Gun by your Clock, and I have in no case been wrong in doing so."

The above is an Extract of a Letter received from a Gentleman in the Mofussil. Such results, we respectfully submit, are only obtainable from Time-keepers that have passed through the hands of a practical Firm. The theoretical and practical experience of a life-time almost of our MR. MARCKS, the Head of our Firm, and aided as he is by Practical Assistants from the Leading Watch and Clock Factories of the World, warrants our soliciting the confidence of the Public.

The Time-keepers we detail below are devoid of all decoration. They are the BOLDEST FACED TIME-KEEPERS ever manufactured, and the Mechanism of guaranteed excellence, while the Wooden Frames are solidly and strongly made and of thoroughly seasoned wood only. The movements of each Time-keeper are submitted to a thorough course of regulation, and are tested in every way before despatch under the usual Guarantee, which covers all irregularities.

BEST ENGLISH-MADE

	Rs.
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, with Chain and Fusee, 12in. Dial	60
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, 14in. Dial, plate-glass front	80
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, 16in. Dial, plate-glass front	90
Circular 8-day LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, plate-glass front, with Seconds Hand	90
Circular 8-day LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, Chain and Fusee, plate-glass front	140
Circular 8-day PENDULUM CLOCK, 12in. Dial, with Chain and Fusee	90
Circular 8-day LEVER CLOCK, 12in. Dial, with Chain and Fusee	135
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, with Chain and Fusee, 24in. Dial, plate-glass front	320
Circular do. CLOCK	475
Circular 8-day American PENDULUM CLOCK, 12in. Dial	25
Circular 8-day American LEVER CLOCK, in Nickel Silver Case	35
Circular 8-day Anglo-American LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, plate-glass front	48
Do. do. LEVER CLOCK	60

CLOCKS ARE STRIKERS. TIME-PIECES ARE NON-STRIKERS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

HANBURY'S IODISED SARSAPARILLA reduces chronic inflammation and swellings, cures Rheumatism, Glandular Enlargements, and Scorbutic affections. Price Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

SOLE MAKERS:
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS AND JEWELLERS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of CLOTHING for EVERY DEGREE in FREMASONRY, all Ribbons SPECIALLY made for INDIA, fast Colours, warranted not to FADE.

"APRONS."

			Rs.	As.
Master Mason's Aprons, English Constitution, Blue			16	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red			16	0
Leather Cases for the above	Rs. 4-0	to	7	8
Mark Master's Aprons			16	0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash			33	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash			36	8
Leather Case for do.	Rs. 4-8	to	7	0

"JEWELS."

Master Mason's Silver Square and Compass	Rs. 6-8	to	15	8
Master Mason's, Locket size, Silver Gilt			35	0
Master Mason's, Silver with Crystals			28	0
Master Mason's, Silver Gilt with Crystals			35	0
Royal Arch Jewels, Silver Gilt	Rs. 15-8	to	22	0
Excellent Master's, set with Crystals			28	0
Mark Master's Jewels	Rs. 12-8	to	28	8
Miniature Jewels, Silver gilt, for all Degrees.			12	8

Complete Sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stocks for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE & CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

	Rs. a.	
Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6 8	per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5 0	„
Rameses, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	4 0	„
Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3 8	„
Non Plus Ultra, 100 „	3 0	„
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box	2 8	„

HAVANA CIGARS—

		Rs. a.	
El Diploma	25 in a box	4 0	per Box.
Cordelia	50 „	5 0	„
La Odalisca	50 „	5 0	„
Vera	25 „	6 0	„
Sins Rival	50 „	7 8	„
Mi Reina	50 „	6 0	„

AMERICAN EAGLE—

		Rs. a.	
Rothschilds	25 in a box	2 12	„
Regalia del Principe	100	7 8	„

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.

Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SELLING OFF ! !
SELLING OFF ! !
FOR ONE RUPEE ONLY

SUTTON'S CELEBRATED GARDEN SEEDS.

FRESH—SEASON 1893—Genuine.

VEGETABLE.—Beans, Beet, Borecole, Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cress, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip, Vegetable Marrow.

FLOWER.—Aster, Balsam, Canary Creeper, Clarkia, Convolvulus, Dianthus, Larkspur, Linum Rubrum, Lobelia, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemophila Insignis, Phlox Drummondii, Poppy, Stock, Sunflower, Sweet William, Sweet Peas, Zinnia.

Price Re. One only for entire collection.

THE DECCAN AGENCY COMPANY,
AHMEDNAGAR.

NOTE.—20 kinds Vegetables and 20 kinds Flowers.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF ALLAHABAD.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882, and the AGRA SAVINGS BANK, LIMITED (In Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given to Creditors of the above named Company whose Claims have been allowed by the Judge that the First Dividend at Rs. 37-8 per cent. or Six Annas in the Rupee, will be payable on application, either by letter or in person at the Office of the Undersigned on and after the 18TH NOVEMBER, 1893.

The Bills, Receipts, or other Documents, held by Creditors, or their constituted Agents or Attornies duly authorized to receive payment of such Dividend, must be produced together with such application.

W. Ed. HOWATSON,
Provisional Official Liquidator.

Allahabad, the 20th September, 1893.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 300 tons of MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK LOGS; Delivery to be made into G. I. P. Trucks at Bombay, as under, after the inspection of the timber by the Company's representative:—

(a) Before the 10th of October, 1893 ....100 tons.
(b) Before the 31st of October, 1893 ....200 „

The successful Tenderer will be allowed the option of delivering the full quantity required, at once, if preferred.

The LOGS must be well seasoned, free from shakes, holes and sap and in all respects thoroughly sound. The approximate quantities and dimensions are to be as follows:—

(a) 19' by 14" by 14" ....200 tons.
(b) 19' by 16" by 14" .... 50 „
(c) 21' by 15" by 14" .... 50 „

Sealed Covers, each superscribed "Tender for Supply of Teak-timber," should reach the Office of the Agent, S.M. R., Dharwar, not later than the 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1893.

The rate quoted should be per ton of 50 cft. and should comprise all charges, including delivery, loading into G. I. P. trucks and consigning.

The Agent of the Company does not undertake to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. P. WHITCOMBE,
Loco. and Carr. Supdt.

Hubli, 20th Sept, 1893.

GAMES ! GAMES ! !

CARD GAMES.

	Rs.	a.
Anno Domini and Mundi, each Pack	0	12
The Bride; Caught in a Trap, each Pack	0	12
The Coming Race; The Centuries, 16, 17, 18, and 19, each	0	12
Charles Dickens; De Bushby, each	0	12
Counties of England, in 3 Series	1	4
Floral Snap; Golden Egg, each	0	12
Happy Family; Hide and Seek, each	0	12
Illustrated Proverbs; In and Out of Luck	0	12
Kingdoms of Europe; The London Post	0	12
Lend me Five Shillings; Laughing made Easy, each	0	12
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Picture Pumblebook; Quit; The Realm, each	0	12
Robin Hood and his Merry Men; Snap, each	0	12
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Tip; Tip Tap and take it, each	0	12
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The White Cat; Who's Sir Roger	0	12
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The Game of Boat Puzzle	2	8
The Maze Puzzle	2	0
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The Game of Malabkoff	8	8
The Word Making and Word Taking	2	0
The Kindergarten	2	8
The Loto Picture; Historical, Floral, &c., each	6	8
The Prinsoner's Base	2	8
The Fish Pond	3	0
The Agon, or the Queen's Guards	3	8
The Ins and Out	2	0
The Matrimonial Dominoes	3	0
The Game of Aunt Sally	2	0
The Game of the Bell and the Hammer	2	0
The Squails	4	12
The Moorish Fort	8	8
The Goose	2	0
The Fox and Geese	1	8
The Pantoons	8	8
The Tiddledy Winks	2	8
The Halma	2	0
The Odds and Ends	4	0
The Ranger	2	0
The Toton	2	8
The Bumble Puppy	1	0
The Reversi ......Re. 1-4 and	2	4
The Race	5	8
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In search of really
GOOD TOBACCO
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CHOICE BRANDS,
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HIGH QUALITY
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"1888" Mixture	per 1 lb. tin	3	12
Do. do.	„ ½ „	2	0
"Pyramid" Mixture	„ ½ „	2	0
"Golden Block" Mixture	„ 1 „	3	4
Do. do.	„ ½ „	1	12
"Rifle" Mixture	„ 1 „	2	8
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye	„ ¼ „	0	14
Golden Fleece	„ ½ „	1	12
Latakia	„ ½ „	1	12

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A THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE,
Under the Patronage of the
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CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS,
Will be given
On THURSDAY, 5TH OCTOBER
and
FRIDAY, 6TH OCTOBER,
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The following Ladies and Gentlemen are kindly giving their Assistance:—Mrs. Bice, Miss Wise, Miss Savage, and Miss Thorburn; and Messrs. Bice, Mackeson, Punnett, Shaw, Reed and Wise.

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Tickets to be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where a Plan of the House may be seen and Seats Reserved.

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A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
TOWN HALL
On FRIDAY, September 29th, at 9-15 P.M.

SOLOISTS:

MRS. STANLEY SMITH.	MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE
MISS PEDRAZA.	„ E. H. HICKMAN.
„ SCHMUCK.	„ R. N. MANT.
„ SWIFT.	„ MARSHALL REID.
„ WESTLAKE.	

PART SONGS BY THE CHORUS.

Plan of the Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s, on Saturday, the 23rd instant.

Reserved Seats...Rs. 3 | Unreserved Seats...Rs. 2

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed MONDAY and TUESDAY, 9th and 10th October, 1893, for the purpose of BALLOTING for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay, to act during the absence of Mr. H. W. Uloth, who has obtained four months' leave of absence with effect from 23rd September, 1893.

The Ballot-Box will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
W. R. MACDONELL,
Chairman.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 23rd September, 1893.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

NOTICE.

AN Ad-Interim DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1893, at the Rate of Six per cent. per Annum, and will be payable on or after the 25th Instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 14th Instant.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1893.

PROSPECTUS.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL SERVICE.

A PUBLIC COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will be held on MONDAY, the 23rd October, 1893, at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, for the Admission of Candidates to the Apothecary Class of the Bombay Subordinate Medical Service.

2. Candidates must be of European or Eurasian parentage, between 16 and 19 years of age, of healthy constitution, physically fit for Military Service, and of good character. They will be required to produce Certificates showing that they possess these qualifications.

NOTE.—For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Town Hall, between 11 A.M., and 4 P.M. on any day except Saturdays and Sundays.

By Order,
B. B. GRAYFOOT, Surgeon-Captain, I.M.S.,
Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Claims Paid during last Ten Years
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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

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REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
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ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting Hood, folding steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style, neat furniture.

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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

YOUTHS' AND BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same material, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the "Premier Cycle Co." Guaranteed to last for 10 years. Complete for Rs. 125, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Youth's Tricycle, Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 245.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

NEW FRENCH PERFUMES, Large Variety, 2 oz. Stoppered Bottles, Rs. 2, Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

UNRIVALLED TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Imperial Breakfast Family Mixtures and other Household and Dust Teas, UNSURPASSED for PURITY and DELICACY of FLAVOUR. Fresh Consignments just received. Apply Sharp to MORTON MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BEST CHOCOLATES.—Fresh Consignment. Chocolate Creams, per lb Re. 1-8; Chocolate Almonds, per lb Rs. 2. Best Chocolates in Fancy Boxes, each from As. 2 to Rs. 2-8.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

AN English Gentleman who has been Educated in France and Germany, desires to GIVE PRIVATE TUITION in French and German. Terms Moderate, and Excellent References. Apply to "Alpha," care of this Office.

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WANTED, a Nurse, to go Up-country. Must know Children's work and be a good Needlewoman.—Apply to Mrs. H. A. WADYA, Breach Candy, Sea Gale.

WANTED, immediately, for the Bombay Education Society's Girls' School, Byculla, Bombay THIRD MISTRESS, capable of Teaching Standard V.—European, Church of England Communicant. Salary Rs. 60, with prospects of increase, and furnished Quarters. Apply HEAD MISTRESS.

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A LEADING Fire Insurance Company Requires the Services of One or Two Experienced NATIVE ASSISTANTS.—Apply "X," care of this Paper.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at this Hotel for five days, and during that time I have received every attention to myself, wife, and three children. The food was of excellent quality and plenty of it, and the charges are very moderate. I can highly recommend the Hotel to any one requiring a comfortable place with good food and attendance at moderate rates.—WILLIAM LEYS, S.M., Calcutta N. Volunteers.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN, on 3rd October next. It is the most Comfortable, central and pleasantly situated Hotel in Matheran, Rooms bright, airy and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate. Early applications, addressed PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona, requested.

VIOLINS.—A large Stock of well-seasoned Instruments, good Models, from Rs. 10 each. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

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£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

THE CHAPELETTE ORGAN, with one five Octave Set of Reeds, full Length Keys, full Size, Bellows, Powerful Rich Tone, Case finely finished, an absolutely perfect Organ, in neat, compact form. Price Rs. 160 packed. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-4, postage Annas 4.

FINE ROOM, in good situation, Bath Room, and every Accomodation TO LET. Rent Rs. 50. Apply "V.," care of this Paper.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil postage extra.

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(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

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(With power to increase) to	£4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

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BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

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ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 6,30,000
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Offg. Manager.

Bombay, July 17, [illegible]

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
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YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office ....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers.... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ „ „ „ 4 „
4 „ „ „ 6 „
4½ „ „ „ 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 26th September, 1893, at 6 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

A REVISED EDITION of the CUSTOMS, STANDING ORDERS, Rules and Regulations is available for purchase by the Public at the office of the Chief Account Officer, Town Customs' House. Price 12 annas a copy.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

Bombay, Customs' House, 9th September, 1893.

In the matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture holders of the ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, of Broach.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mill premises of the abovenamed Company, moveable as well as immoveable, vested in the Trustees, will be SOLD by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Actioneers, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, to the highest bidder, over the upset price of Rupees Two lacs and a half, on MONDAY, the 9th day of October 1893, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, at No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Office of the Undersigned. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Trustees at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.—Dated this 8th day of September, 1893.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

In the matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture holders of the ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, of Broach.

NOTICE is herby given that the Mill premises of the abovenamed Company, moveable as well as immoveable, vested in the Trustees, will be SOLD by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, to the highest bidder, over the upset price of Rupees Two lacs and a half, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October, 1893, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, at No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Office of the Undersigned. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Trustees at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.—Dated this 8th day of September, 1893.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT of the above Company has THIS DAY been OPENED at No. 57, Esplanade Road, under the management of the Undersigned, and that the Agency hitherto held by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., has now been TRANSFERRED.

All communications regarding existing Policies to be made to the Secretary from this date.

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

September 21, 1893.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at 2-30 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1893.
2. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st September to 5th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th September, 1893.

MOHPANI STEAM COAL.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

THE Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company, Limited, are now offering their Mohpani BEST STEAM COAL at Rs. 7 PER TON INSTEAD of Rs. 8-6-6 as formerly Delivered in Wagons at the Mine. Apply to

THE AGENT AND MANAGER,
Mohpani Mines, *via* Gadarwara, C. P.

THE HINDOO AND MAHOMEDAN JOINT FUND FOR RELIEF OF INNOCENT SUFFERERS.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN desirous of SUBSCRIBING to the above Fund are requested to send their Subscriptions to our credit, with the Bank of Bombay.

FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
TRIBHOWANDAS VURJIWANDAS,
FUTTEHALLY SHEIK AHMED,
NARAYEN GANESH CHUNDAWARKER,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 12th September, 1893.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8

Fourth and succeeding insertions ......As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	„ 4½ „
Third do.	„ 2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-1

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
PRESIDENCY BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,070
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	980
Commercial & Ld. [illegible]	10,000	100	6,30,000	10 pr. ct.	160
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	410	all	5 pr. ct.	81
Charter Bank	40,000	420	290	7 pr. ct.	420
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	$1	£ 3[illegible]
National Bank of India	80,000	425	412½	6 pr. ct.	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	300 50	300 150	10 7½	270 190
Back Bay Baths	800	80	50	12	4[illegible]
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	57
[illegible]pty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4[illegible]
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,550
Do. New Issue	600	875	625	67½	1,130
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,[illegible]	100	110	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	8 pr. ct.	61[illegible]
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 27	930
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	[illegible]
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	30[illegible]
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	300	300	Rs. 11	207
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld.	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
I[illegible] & Co. Ld.	800	100	70	—	70 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16[illegible]
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	12[illegible]
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	310exd
Kurrachee Landing	800	500	300	21	19
[illegible] Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	8
Marcks & Co. Ld.	[illegible],000	100	100	Rs. 19	85
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	5[illegible]
Napier Foundry	1,600	100	200	...	6[illegible]
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance	5,000	200	80	12 pr. c	190
Oriental Loan	6,000	30	30	8 pr. ct.	1[illegible]
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	81
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	470
Prince of Wales Fire In.	200	5,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3[illegible]
Royal Flour Mills	2,000	100	100	—	1[illegible]
[illegible] & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	In Lqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	950
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	60
Telephone Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		19 Exd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,2[illegible]
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45[illegible]
Albert (Kurrachee)	900	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945 1000
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	3[illegible]0
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	220
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
[illegible]reul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		125
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	270
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,400
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—		112½
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,175
French	300	500	all	100	435
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	105
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	350
Ma[illegible]dpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	117½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	420
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	217½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1[illegible]	112½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	415
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48[illegible]
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	50[illegible]
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	565
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	175
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	20	200xd
Volkart	—	1,000	1000	Rs. 100	970

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,800	00	all	Rs. 25	500
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	5	64
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	330
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	300
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,010
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49[illegible]
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	620xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	607½
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	375
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	370
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	410
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3[illegible]	640
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	66[illegible]
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 30	565
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,130
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	570
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	34[illegible]
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	175
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	785
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600x[illegible]
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	63[illegible]
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatau Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	485
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	500
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1490
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	112½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,835
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12½ [illegible]	10[illegible]
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	425-30
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	380
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,165
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	475
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. [illegible]0	800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,220
Sunderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	530
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	315 xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	300
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	395
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
[illegible]ishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	625
Wadia Mills	1,060	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	450

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-15	
China Leaf	"	25-6	Nominal.
Pekin Bar Gold old	"	25-5	"
Do. do. new	"	25-3	"
Australia do.	"	25-6	
Bombay do.	"	25-4	
English Sovereigns	"	16-1	
Do. Dracons	"	16	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	94-4	
Do. 17½ do.	"	94-4	
Carolus Dollars	"	208	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	200	"
Five-Francs	"	310	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Lukhmidas Khimjee Spinning and Weaving Company, 17, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 23rd :—Simla (s), from Busreh ; Karagola (s), Karachi ; Nerbudda (s), Calcutta ; Skerryvore (s), Newcastle ; Assam (s), Aden ; and Hoseinee (s), Jedda. Yesterday :—Bormida (s), from Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 23rd :—Pachumba (s), for Karachi, &c. ; Almora (s), and Japan (s), Calcutta, &c. ; Eiffel Tower (s), Amsterdam ; and Shannon (s), London, &c. Yesterday :—Chauda (s), for Persian Gulf ; and Kapurthala (s), Busreh.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Brahamani entered the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Naseri left it on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Eiffel Tower left the dock on Friday, and the s. s. Shannon left it on Saturday.

THEFT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—A man, named Joakin Salvador, has made a report to the police, that on the night of the 20th instant, while he was at sea in the s.s. Sleafee, some one stole a pair of trousers, in the pocket of which were £1 5s. and Rs. 30 in cash. All the crew of the steamer were searched at the request of Captain J. Cormack, but nothing was found on them.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A practice match will be played on the Cooperage ground this evening, between the Rovers and the Durham Light Infantry. The kick off will be at 5-15 prompt. The following team will represent the Rovers:—J. Hazelgrove, goal ; G. Walton and L. G. McFarlane, backs ; H. S. Watson C. Brown, J. W. Bedford, half-backs ; A. Simpson, C. F. Levick, Lieutenant Tulloch, J. Allan, and A. Brown, forwards.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting) :—

Overture	Exiles	G Gassner
Gavotte	Intermezzo	Lewis Hall
Polka	The Deep blue Sea (for Piccolo Solo)	Brewer
Valse	Toreador	T P Royle
Selection	H M S Pinafore	Sullivan
Galop	Princess Marie	C D'Albert

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CHARGE AGAINST A SUPPOSED INSANE PARSEE.—Hormusji Rustomji, lately a clerk in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, against whom a charge of criminal trespass and assault was preferred by Mr. Gouldston, appeared before Mr. Dustoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, to answer the charge. It was alleged in his defence that he was insane. His Worship accordingly ordered the accused to be examined by the Police Surgeon, and in the meantime released him on bail.

ARREST OF A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Inspector Nelmes placed Savant Radha, Boodana Karim, and three others before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, No. 1 being charged with keeping a common gaming house, at Khoja Street, and the rest together with the first accused gaming therein with dice and money. At 3 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, Inspector Nelmes, on certain information received, went in company with Inspector McCormack to a house, in Khoja Street, and arrested all the accused in the act of playing. The accused Nos. 1 and 2 who were notorious gamblers and who were previously convicted on offences of similar nature, were fined Rs. 50 each, while the rest of the accused were fined Rs. 5 each.

CAUSING A SCARE IN THE TOWN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Inspector McCormack charged Fakeera Ballaji and Vullee Mahomed before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with behaving in a disorderly manner, at Doorgadavi Road, on the 21st instant. It appears that on the afternoon of Thursday last the two accused commenced quarrelling over some old matters, and created such a great disturbance that all the shops in the locality were closed for a while. Inspector McCormack, who was on duty at a short distance, went immediately to the spot, and arrested the accused. The Magistrate convicted the accused and warned them that if they again created such a scare, he would not give them the option of fine but send them to jail. Both the accused were fined Rs. 10 each.

CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST RIOTERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Superintendent Brewin charged Shivlal Nurwan, Pursram Tulsi, Ramcharan Shivnarayen, Kubersing Achbar, and Ramdin Jageshwar with causing the murder of Chinku, a tailor, residing at Bapty Road, and his son Ahmed, on the 12th ultimo. Mr. F. A. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Kaikhosro Ghamat, barrister-at-law, defended the first accused; Mr. G. W. Roughton, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, defended the second and the third accused ; Mr. Shamrao M. Rele, pleader, represented the fifth, while Mr. Munchashanker, pleader, defended the fourth and the sixth accused, After some further evidence was recorded the Magistrate adjourned the case.

A CRUEL HUSBAND.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Pheroze Hoshung Dustoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Narayen Makan, a *ghorawalla*, was charged with causing hurt to his wife. A fortnight ago, the accused's wife found a key on the road, which she brought home. The accused suspected that it was the key of a room, where she must have been visiting a friend of hers. The wife related the circumstances as to how she came by the key ; but the accused did not believe it, and struck her with a bamboo stick till she was unconscious. The woman was removed to the G. T. Hospital where her evidence was taken down by Mr. Moroji Casinath, Fourth Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Dustoor, after hearing the evidence, convicted the accused, and sentenced him to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE GANPATI FESTIVAL.—The Ganpati festivity, which commenced on or about the 14th instant to the great anxiety of the city police, terminated yesterday in a calm and peaceful manner. During this festival the Hindus were busy for several days in immersing the clay images of Ganpati, the god of Wisdom, and his sister Gowree. The religious ceremony, in connection with this festivity also ended yesterday evening when thousands of Hindus from several localities marched in procession to the sea at Chowpatty and finally immersed the deity there. The police arrangement was perfect and these processions, which were accompanied by Mahomedan musicians, passed off successfully. Contrary to the gloomy expectations of some ill prophets, everything passed off peacefully and the troops which are still in the native town will be withdrawn in a day or two.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—On Friday last, a tony No. 3607, manned by two calasees, named Ragoo Rama and Babia Balloo, and loaded with stone ballast, was being taken from the Carnac Bunder to the Bori Bunder. When on arriving off Shepherd and Co.'s Bunder, it was swamped owing to a heavy swell, by a passing prow, and it then sank carrying a man, named Babia Balloo, with it. Although many attempts were made to recover the body, but were without any success. The other man was saved by a rope, thrown from one of the steamers, belonging to Shepherd & Co. At 3-30 p.m., on Saturday, the dead body of Babia was found floating on the surface of the water, where it had sunk. It was removed from the water and taken to the morgue, where Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

THE HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN JOINT RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
Jewraz Baloo	100
Bai Hemcorebai, widow of the late Ramjee Madhowjee	100
Madhowjee Dwarkadass	100
	300
Already advertised up to the 22nd	15,785
Total	16,085

FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEEVANDAS,
FUTTEHALLI SHAIK AHMED
Honorary Secretaries.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ENTERTAINMENT TO LOYAL CITIZENS.

AN evening entertainment was given at Mr. Hajee Kasim Jusuf's bungalow, Grant Road, on Saturday night, by the merchants and dealers of the Arthur Crawford Markets, in honour of the occasion of the high distinction lately conferred upon Messrs. Kaderbhoy Karimji, Rehmanbhoy Hoossainbhoy, and Naoji Bhivji by his Excellency Lord Harris, the Governor of Bombay, for services rendered by them during the recent riots. The building was decorated with buntings and banners, and flowers were artistically arranged in baskets and vases. The bungalow and its grounds as well as the front compound and a part of the street were brilliantly illuminated. The interior of the bungalow was as brilliantly illuminated as its exterior. A brass band was present, which played appropriate tunes as the guests of the evening entered the front gate of the compound. A number of dancing girls—Mahomedans, Hindus, and Jewesses—were present and entertained the guests.—

A large number of Mahomedans and Hindus were present and several European ladies and gentlemen were also among the guests. The Police Commissioner and Mrs. Vincent, the Deputy Commissioner and Mrs. Crummey were loudly cheered as they arrived, the band playing the National Anthem. Amongst those present were:—Mr. and Mrs. Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. Crummey, Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson, Dr. T. S. Weir, Rev. W. Peel, Rev. Bowman, Dr. Gerson Da Cunha, Sirdar Mir Abdool Alli Khan Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hoosain Hakim, Dr. Divecha, Mr., Mrs., and Misses McDermott, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Supt. and Mrs. Cobb, Superintendents Jones, and Brewin, Messrs. Mirza Hoosain Khan, Budrudin Abdoola Kur, S. B. Kapadia, Shamrao M. Rele, S. G. Velinker, Oomer Jamal, L. Michael, Amirodin Tyabji, Vandravandass Purshotamdass, Cassum Mitha, Douglas Bennet, Adamji Peerbhoy, Ghellabhoy Hurridass, Devdat Dani, Rao Saheb Daji Gangaji, Rao Saheb Morar Rao, Inspectors Framji Bhicaji, Saunderson, &c., &c.

The Police Commissioner and Mrs. Vincent having taken their seats, Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hoosain Hakim, the Fifth Judge of the Small Causes Court, said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have been requested by the dealers and merchants, both Hindus and Mahomedans of the Crawford Markets, to greet you here this evening and express their gratitude for the services rendered to them during the recent riots. It is to be regretted that Mr. Acworth, our able Municipal Commissioner, is not here to receive the welcome, which is prepared for him. I need not say that his services to the city have been very valuable indeed. You remember that about six thousand troops were stationed in this island which holds about ten lakhs of people. No doubt at present we are living in peaceful time, but you know what a frightful period we have passed through. There was a general panic, merchants shut their shops, and trade was at a standstill. What was to be done ? Our Municipal Commissioner was equal to the occasion. He devised means of provisioning six thousand troops from day to day. It was he, who, by his moral suasion inspired confidence in the minds of timid shop-keepers, who consented to open their shops at his advice. Let me tell you, that the force of moral persuasion is as strong a power as is the sight of the bayonet, a sign of security. He went about and influenced people. He did not conceal facts, but at the same time persuaded them that they were safe. While I mention Mr. Acworth, I cannot omit to give the due meed of praise to all those under him, especially, the very watchful Superintendent Mr. Douglas Bennet, who is now in charge of the Crawford Markets. Another very pleasing duty remains to be done. I refer to the services which you have personally rendered to this great city. I refer to the hearty co-operation with which your able officers and men worked under you, through good report, and evil report. It is an invidious task to single out men for distinction, but I do not think there will be much jealousy felt, if I were to name three of your able lieutenants, Sirdar Mir Abdool Alli Khan Bahadur, Mr. Crummey and Mr. Brewin. When I mention these, I have not exhausted the names of all those officers and men who distinguished themselves by their courage, and by their watchfulness during the trying period. You will kindly convey to these able men and officers the thanks of the people assembled here. They are very grateful, for what has been done for them, especially when it is remembered, that the police force of Bombay is not armed. They had, therefore, a very difficult task to perform. The general verdict is, that they have performed their task most heroically. I can go on dilating upon your courage, your tact, and your many estimable qualities, but these will be conveyed through words merely. The assembly trust and hope that you will be rewarded in a substantial manner by the benign Government, who could not have failed to appreciate the behaviour of yourself and your officers and men during the recent riots. I ask you to accept this expression of gratitude towards Mr. Acworth and yourself. (Applause.)

Mr. Vincent, in replying, said that he felt grateful to them for the honour done to Mr. Acworth himself and other police officers. Besides what the police had done, Messrs. Kaderbhoy Karimji, Rehmanbhoy Hoosseinbhoy, Oomer Jamal, and Naoji Bhivji Outl, had greatly assisted the police in suppressing the riots. They supplied food to the wounded without any distinction of caste or creed. They persuaded their fellow-people to keep quiet in the disturbed time and rendered every assistance to the police. He hoped that the example set by them would be acted upon by many others in times of trouble. It was gratifying to them that the services of these four gentlemen had already been recognised by the Government and their friends. He was not a good speaker like his friend Mr. Acworth, and they would excuse him for not making an eloquent speech there that evening. (Cheers.)

Mr. Oomer Jamal then presented Mr. and Mrs. Vincent with superb bouquets and decorated them with garlands. Mr. and Mrs. Crummey were as well garlanded, and presented with bouquets. Similar compliments were given to all the police officers present at the entertainment.

The party then adjourned to the refreshment buffets, which were amply provided in an adjoining room.

After the distribution of flowers, the guests dispersed at a late hour.

A PRESENTATION.

ON Saturday forenoon, at the premises of the City Mill Office, Fort, an interesting ceremony took place in connection with the presentation of an address by the office clerks to Mr. Kuvarji Ardesir Dalal, accountant in the Agents' office, on his leaving for a similar post in the new Jacob Sassoon Mill, with better prospects in his future career. The rooms of the office were decorated with flowers. On the arrival of the recipient of the honour, his friends received him with cordiality at the door, and Mr. Madhowdas Gokuldas Liladhar Pasta, having been voted to the chair, addressed the assembly in a short speech, explaining the object of the meeting, and then called upon Mr. Jamietram Jivanram Rushi to read the address, in which, among other things, it was stated that his friends congratulated Mr. Kuvarji on his having succeeded in securing the post of chief accountant of one of the largest mills in India, to which office, they had no doubt, he would do justice by his long experience and expertness. They were sorry to part with him, as he was upwards of ten years associated with them, and had endeared himself by his invariable urbanity and his readiness to help them in their office business. They were, however, pleased to mention that his transfer to a more lucrative post opened a fresh field wherein to prove his aptness for business, and they had no hesitation in saying that his services would be equally appreciated by the eminent firm, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., the owners of the new mill. Finally, they asked him to accept the address, which was put in an elegant silver casebe, with a suitable inscription thereon. Mr. Kuvarji, in thanking his and friends who had met to do him honour said, that there were occasions when words failed to adequately express the feelings of the heart, and the present was such an occasion. He alluded to the flattering terms in which the address was couched, adding that he had done nothing beyond what he conceived to be his duty. However, if he had been able to win, in some measure, their esteem, it was due, in a large degree, to their own generous kindness in having worked together in harmony and good fellow, feeling. He felt that they parted company, but that was not in spirit, for wherever his lot might be cast, he would bear them in mind with vivid remembrance of their affectionate friendship, and he trusted that they would not in a similar manner allow any distance of time or place to make that remembrance fade from their minds. He accepted the handsome present with the address with grateful pleasure, which he would cherish as one of his most valued possessions. (Cheers.) Thanks having been duly voted to the chairman, the party proceeded to an adjoining room, where light refreshments were provided, and the assembled friends having wished every success to Mr. Kuvarji, the meeting separated.

THE first of the five matches between the Prince of Wales's yacht *Britannia* and the American yacht *Navahoe* for the Royal Victoria Gold Cup came off on Sept. 6 at Cowes, and resulted in a decisive victory for the *Britannia* by upwards of three miles on a 48 miles course. The *Britannia* was again successful yesterday in the International Yacht Race, defeating the *Navahoe* by 24 mins. 11 sec.

SIR HENRY NORMAN'S RETIREMENT.

THE News of Sir Henry Norman's appointment as a successor to Lord Lansdowne, writes the *Pioneer*, came as a surprise ; the news that he has withdrawn will be to most people scarcely less so. It demands a power of self-scrutiny and an amount of self-abnegation, which it would be vain to expect in the majority of mankind, to throw away the chance of occupying the greatest administrative post under the Queen-Empress. But Sir Henry Norman, among many other excellent qualities, has always been fearlessly honest. One of the considerations which lulled a misgiving that the appointment of one so far advanced in years might otherwise have excited, was the assurance that Sir Henry would not have accepted the post unless he felt that he could honestly and worthily discharge its functions. In the same way, we need not seek for a deeper reason for his withdrawal than he himself gives. His administration in Queensland has been a marked success, but the cares of the office, comming at the end of a career as long and arduous as Sir Henry's, have told upon his strength, and he has, on mature consideration, felt himself unequal to the heavy burden of the Indian Viceroyalty. No doubt speculation will be busy, and we shall have surmises of a connection between the criticism Sir Henry's appointment evoked in some of its aspects and his present decision. His opinions on frontier policy were those of the old school, and his selection on that account gave rise to some alarm lest his appearance should be the signal for an attempt to put back the hand on the dial. However, beyond being more strongly impressed with the magnitude of the task before him—a task which would thus have involved not only a conscientious discharge of most onerous duties, but the nessarily uncongenial development of a line of policy with which he had never been in sympathy—Sir Henry was probably little influenced one way or the other by what has been said since the news of his appointment was published. Had he felt strong enough, we may be sure he would have come, and relied on his own power and the lapse of time to dispel prejudice : as it is, he was withdrawn, feeling the effects of age more sensibly than he had at first suspected. As his selection was a tribute to his abilities, so his withdrawal is an honourable evidence of the strength of his sense of duty.

The *Morning Post* says : Sir Henry Norman is wise in withdrawing from the Indian Viceroyalty. It is well-known that the administration in Jamaica and Queensland has been practically carried on by the Governor's family, and whilst that arrangements would suit the Simla clique admirably, it is just as well that we are not to have it. India is, as the present moment in that condition when a young and vigorous man is required at the helm, and, now that Sir Henry Norman has retired, we trust that the Liberal Government will make a judicious selection. We take it that the appointment of Lord Lansdowne's successor will be promptly made, and that we shall have either Lord Roberts, Lord Cromer, Sir Lepel Griffin, the Hon. G. N. Curzon, M. P., or Sir Edward Grey, M. P.

Sir Henry Norman has always been regarded, even by those who admire him least, as a man of sound common sense. It was this quality of mental balance that constituted the strongest apology for his appointment ; and in the course of his long career he has never so fully justified his reputation as in recalling his acceptance of the crowning honour which it was proposed to confer upon him. He has saved himself from his friends through his own good judgment under circumstances of peculiar difficulty and temptation, and those who wish him best will be the first to rejoice that his sense of public duty would not allow him to accept an office, however attractive, to which he could not bring an adequate measure of energy and endurance. On the other hand, it would for obvious reasons be not only useless, but impolitic in the best interests of the empire to minify the general feeling of satisfaction and relief with which the announcement of his withdrawl will be received in India. We need not again discuss the general question of Sir Henry Norman's qualifications for the arduous and responsible position into which Mr. Gladstone would have persuaded him. Stated in the briefest words, public opinion in India, in so far as is articulate, has almost unanimously disapproved the appointment and the faint praise with which it has been received in some quarters has been in effect even more condemnatory.—*Englishman.*

The severest comment on the wisdom of the choice of Sir Henery Norman as Viceroy has come from Sir Henry Norman himself, who has followed up the surprise occasioned by the offer of the post, with a still greater surprise by declining it on reconsidering its difficulties, after at first accepting. It is natural that one should at first seek to go beyond and behind the explanation given in the telegram for this sudden diffidence. It must be remembered that although in India Sir Henry Norman's nomination has been received coldly and dubiously, public opinion at Home, as represented by the papers, has approved the choice, and the Australians, expressing regret at losing a popular and exceptionally able Governor, have had no hesitation in recognizing his fitness for the new and higher office to which he was called. It might have been expected that encouragement rather than a shrinking from the task would be the present sent dominant feeling of the Viceroy-elect he had weighed his first decision before it was made public, and that it is some better knowledge of the conditions or policy involved, that determines his final refusal. However, we are quite in the dark as to what his reasons, political or private, may be, but as India has once more a Viceroy to seek, and the Premier seems to have difficulty in making his choice, we may more profitably urge the claims of one who would prove a better selection, unhampered by considerations and connections that have made us look askance at the last nominer. Whatever reasons served to recommend to Mr. Gladstone one soldier who had held high military administrative office in India, serve now to recommend another at least equally distinguished. If Sir Henry Norman was a good choice, having in view his experience and qualifications, Lord Roberts is a better, because he does not feel himself unequal to the task, nor do any so regard him. *C. and M. Gazette*

The announcement that Sir Henry Norman has withdrawn his acceptance of the Viceroyalty will create less surprise than was caused by the news of his appointment. Yet the general impression will be that, unless something of moment has occurred to affect his decision since he accepted the appointment, the withdrawal is not spontaneous. A more resolute man than Sir Henry might very well have shrunk from accepting so tremendous a responsibility, but a less resolute man, having once accepted it, might have been expected to adhere to his decision. Nothing that we know of Sir Henry Norman justifies us in thinking that, in such a matter, he would have decided without due deliberation, or that, having once decided, he would, in the absence of something wholly unforeseen, have altered his mind within a fortnight. Except on the supposition we have mentioned, which seems to be precluded by the reason assigned for the withdrawal, it is far more probable that pressure has been brought to bear on the Government to reconsider the appointment, and that Sir Henry has cancelled his acceptance of it out of regard for their convenience.—*Statesman.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending September 19, as compared with the statement of September 12, 1893 :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 12. Rs.	A.	P.	Sept. 19. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	52,00,000	0	0	52,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,76,70,910	12	8	1,79,66,928	8	6
Other Deposits, &c.	4,83,04,230	0	3	5,23,21,961	3	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,50,144	2	6	2,75,348	14	3
Sundries	22,48,891	13	0	22,73,353	2	5
Rs.	9,36,74,176	12	5	9,80,37,991	13	0

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,25,12,603	8	0	1,55,19,393	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	59,18,781	0	0	61,16,741	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,15,02,093	14	0	1,23,87,375	7	3
Credits on do.	1,08,98,941	3	1	1,01,95,128	10	3
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,02,97,545	8	8	2,15,41,981	8	9
Balances with other Banks	10,08,203	7	6	6,89,423	8	2
Bullion	5,323	3	6	4,48[illegible]	13	6
Dead Stock	12,67,666	11	5	12,68,258	4	0
Stamps	8,210	11	4	7,742	10	2
Sundries	15,80,619	15	6	15,81,673	11	2
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,08,07,016	12	8	1,18,94,618	15	11
Do. at Branches	1,78,67,170	12	9	1,63,33,166	3	10
Rs.	9,36,74,176	12	5	9,80,37,991	13	0

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of liabilities and assets up to September 19 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	7,09,183	Inc.
Do. at Branches	4,13,172	Dec.
Other Deposits	40,17,731	Inc.
Post Bills	25,105	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	32,04,750	Inc.
Loans	8,85,281	do.
Accounts of Credit	7,03,812	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	12,44,436	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	10,87,602	do.
Do. at Branches	10,34,005	Dec.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrations, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

ALLEGED DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendents Brewin and Jones placed Natha Chaidu and five others on a charge of setting fire to the Municipal Stables at Agripada, and of rioting on the 11th ultimo.

Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, represented the Crown, and conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Ghamat, barrister-at-law, defended the fourth accused, the rest of the accused conducting their defence in person.

The circumstances of the case were, that on the 11th ultimo, the day on which the riots broke out, about two hundred Mahomedans went to the Municipal Stables at Agripada from the direction of Madanpura. They were all armed with sticks and shouting out "din, din" they assaulted every Hindu they came across. Some of the Mahomedans in the crowd cried out "Burn the stables, burn the stables." Two men from the crowd then rushed forward and tried to set fire to the stables. One of them carried a bundle of hay in his hand and the other a match-box. A match was ignited and some quantity of hay was lighted. The burning hay was then placed on the roof of the stables. In a few minutes the whole stable was ablaze, and while the stables were burning most of the Mahomedans in the crowd were throwing stones at the Hindu houses near them. Some police sepoys ran up to the scene and arrested the first two accused who had set fire to the stables. The other four accused who had sticks in their hands began to strike the policemen telling them to let go the two accused. More police officers came up in the meantime and arrested the six men. Fire engines repaired to the scene and the fire was extinguished. Out of 175 cows and buffaloes in the shed, four animals died. The object of setting fire to the stables was to kill about ten milk men who had concealed themselves in the shed when they saw crowds of Mahomedan rioters rushing towards them from Haines Road, Madanpura, and other Mahomedan localities. The men would have been killed by the stones thrown by the rioters had not police assistance arrived there in time, Even after the accused were arrested the rioters continued to attack the Hindus, and an attempt was made to release the accused from the police custody. The mounted police were compelled to disperse the mob at the point of swords.

Mr. Little having closed the case for the prosecution at five o'clock, his Worship intimated that he would frame the charge upon the accused and formally commit them to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

The case was then adjourned until to-day (Monday).

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE PARSONS.)
To Speak to the Minute of the Decretal Order.

285-91—Tyabjee and D—Maneckbai vs Thakersey Govindjee Mansuklal D and J.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Undefended New Long Cause.

357-93—Ardesir H and D—Hassumbhoy Visram vs Heerjee Datoo.

In the matter of the Indian Trustees Act 28 of 1866 and in the matter of the last will and Testament of Luckhmidas Dharsey deceased—Raghunathdas Gopaldas—Mulji and R—For Petitioner.

Postponed Long Causes.

105-93—Thakoredas, D and C—Assar Virjee vs Khatao Natha and others—Edgelow and G.

46-92—J C Cama—For pauper—Mahomedally Vullijee vs Maneckbai and another—Tyabjee and D, and P, G and S.

229-89—Payne, G and S—Dhunjee Kessowjee vs Dhunbai alias Sundrabai and others—Wadia and G, T D, and C and L S N and B.

548-92—F P Pavri (for pauper)—Abdool Rehman valad Abdool Jeewa vs Dayabhai Purmanund and others—Thakoredas D and C.

609-92—Bicknell, M and M—Mathuradas Ramdas vs Morardas Vrijlal and others—Wadia and G.

Defended New Long Causes.

176-93—Brown and M—Narayen Ragoonath vs Vinayakrao Bhaskerji and others.

201-93—Brown and M—Rowjee Nagjee vs Ghella Magan alias Ghella Megraj—Chitnis, M and M—M N and F M.

285-93—Ardasir, H and D—Shapurjee Nusserwanjee Bhedwar vs Naronjee Dawarkadas Vassonjee—Mansuklal, D and J.

321-93—Crawford, B and Co—James Connell vs Jamsetjee Maneckjee Patel—Brown and M—(Not to be called on).

334-93—In person (a pauper)—Bai Dhunbai vs Ruttonbai and others—Pestonjee, R and K—(Not to be called on.)

267-93—Khunderao M—Neera Waman vs Harjee Metha and others—F P Pavri and D and H.

343-93—Dikshit and H—Amerchand Lalji vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Little, S N and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE STARLING.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

464-92—Little S N and B—Frank John Clark vs Marian Clark and another.

209-93—Edgelow and G—Merwanjee Hormusjee Dubash vs Awabai and others—Thakurdas D and C and P, G and S—Part heard.

190-93—Edgelow and G—Thribhowandas Ruttonjee Mody and others vs Gangadas Tricumjee and another—Bhaishunker and K—Part heard.

57-93—Brown and M—John Morton Dreman and others vs Narrondas Toolsidas and others—Payne G and S—Part heard.

Testamentary Suits.

8-93—Matubhai and —JMarootirao Tookaram Patel and another vs Yeshodabai—Daphtary and F.

1-93—Ardesir H and D—Mohanlal Jethabhai vs Mugobhai Purshotumdas—the guardian of Bai Jadow—Little S, N and B.

10-93—Brown and M—Sumsen Huskel vs Sellam Balkoji and others—Wadia and G.

27-92—Chalk, W and S—Pucotti San Joao vs Dagree widow of Dama Boodia—T, A, Bland.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	79	42	67	93	65	83	62	96
Saturday, September 23rd	......		0	40	0	12	0	21
Sunday, September 24th	......		0	0	0	00	1	18
Total	79	42	68	33	65	95	64	35
Total fall to September 24th, 1892	121	63	99	46	97	00	92	7
Total fall to September 24th, 1891	86	57	69	96	73	89	70	36

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY, THE 23RD OF SEPTEMBER, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest to the eastwards of Long. 80°. Gradients are steep to the eastwards of Long. 76°. Winds are cyclonic to the east of Long. 78°, while variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Secunderabad and 12 at Jubulpore. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° below the normal at Ajmere, Deesa, Nagpure and Secunderabad, and the minimum temperature 5° in defect at Mangalore. Elsewhere the variations are small. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 63° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Bombay (1·39") and light to moderate showers at Cawnpore, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Nagpur, Amraoti, Surat, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Cuddapah. The depression noticed in the past few days' reports is now approaching the Central Provinces near Raipur where the weather is very unsettled. Conditions are hence again becoming favourable for rain over the greater part of the country.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 21.

Humphry, Capt, Bo, 1st L N Lanc Regt. off leave from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 23.

Wilson, Captain, Bo Offg, D A A G. on duty, from Deolale.
Young, Captain, Ms, 19th Hus, on leave, from Wellington.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Hildebrand, Major, Bo, R E, on duty, to Deolalee.
Pearse, Col, Bo, R A, on leave to Satara.

SEPTEMBER 23.

Lye, Lieut, Bengal, 23rd Pioneer, on furlough, to England.
Aylmer, Major, Ms 19th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Basu, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Poona.
Mayne, Lieut, Bo, R A, on duty to Aden.
Manser, Surgn Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, to Europe.
Renny, Capt, Ord Dept, on duty, to Fatehgurh.
Daveton, Lieut, Bo, 8th Infty. on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th September.

A Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head-Quarters to-day at 5-45 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

There will be sword drill at the Town Hall on Tuesday next at 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th September.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head-Quarters.

Tuesday, 26th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Wednesday, 27th instant, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine and Squad drill.
Friday, 29th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

Tuesday, 26th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Friday, 29th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

2 The Colaba Rifle range will be at the disposal of the Corps on Saturday next the 30th instant, Class can be fired. Firing to commence at 4 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Japan, 1,865 tons, Captain F W Packham, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE Italian steamer Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain F Ansaldo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, (6th September), with a general cargo, one cabin and 8 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain J E Sandelands, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Calcutta (2nd September), via coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nerbudda, 1,248 tons, Captain J Anderson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Calcutta (20 August) via coast ports with a general cargo, Captain and Mrs. Mapple as cabin and 4 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Coglan, Miss Coglan, Mr Speechly, and 125 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, cleared on Saturday last for Bushire and Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Pochajee, H B Jijibhoy, Surgn-Capt Morgan, Lieut Nuttall, Mr H J Rustomjee, Mr Gangaram, and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,305 tons, Captain B C Plomer, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Hajee Syed Ahmed Jezdee and friend, Mr and Mrs Allarukhia, Mr Hoosen Kerlala Alass, Mr Syed Abdoola, Mr Nassa, Mr Abdoola and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons Captain R W Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Mehdi El Saleh and son, Mr Sullaiman Romah Mr K Tecumdas, Mr Hajee Mahomed, Mr H J F Sargon, Captain Pinkey, Mr Abdoola Agha, Mr Ahmed Abdul Razack Mr A Bagdassar and 185 horses, and 68 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—SEPTEMBER 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
D	Calder	400	Lockyer	Persian Gulf		B & P S N Co
E	C. Ranald	1339	Young	Marseilles	25-9	F Muir & Co
F	Safari	1433	Asthausen	Zanzibar	30-9	F Heyer
G	Sir Lancelot	886	Brebner	Mauritius		V Ebraim
K	Ponani	513	Ahmed	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
L	Godavri					Shepherd & Co
M	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
N	Karli					Shepherd & Co
P	Gharapuri	19		Not fixed		Shepherd & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S. S.	Mahanadi	547	Keyser	C. Mandvi	24-9	Shphrd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
2	Nubia	3551	Knox	Liverpool		W & A Graham & Co
4	Ravenna	1915	Brown	Not fixed		P & O Co
7	Imperator	2343	Bechtinger	Trieste	1-10	A Lloyd's
12	Paula sp	281	Breymann	Not fixed		H S Siddick

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Simla s	Rothwell	Busreh, Sept 10.
	Karagola s	Robertson	Karachi, Sept 21.
	Nerbudda s	Anderson	Calcutta, Aug 20.
	Skerryvore s	Chandler	Newcastle, Aug 23.
	Assam s	Creery	Aden, Sept 18.
	Hoseinee s	Hardcastle	Jedda, Sept 11.
24	Bormida s	Ansaldo	Hongkong, Sept 6.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Pachumba s	Grier	Karachi, &c.
	Almora s	Fenwick	Calcutta, &c.
	Eiffel Tower s	Peterson	Amsterdam.
	Shannon s	Crewe	London, &c.
	Japan s	Packham	Calcutta, &c.
24	Chanda s	Plommer	Persian Gulf.
	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Busreh.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Kohinur, for Calcutta via Coast ports.
" Nerbudda, for Calcutta, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Nubia (s), 2319, Knox	Surat (s), 1677, Hill
Clan Ranald (s), Young	Teheran (s), 1648, Leigh
Imperator (s), 2441, Bechtinger	Thibet (s), 1665, Denny
Brindisi (s), 2120, Blackburn	Paula, 281 Breymann
Gwalior (s), 1648, Speck.	Sir Lancelot, 886, Brebner
Nizam (s), 1615, Cole	Forteviot, 2962, Jackson
Ravenna (s), 1916, Browne	Felbridge (s), 1336, Cowie

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Assaye, Bradford	R I M S Elphinstone, Holland
R I M S Canning, Chandler	R I M S Warren Hastings, McPherson
R I M S Clive, Street	
R I M S Dalhousie, Black	

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
20	Madura s	Collins	Singapore, Sept 2.
	Argus s	Johnson	Melbourne, Aug 26.
	Clan Macgregor s	Darley	Liverpool, Aug 12.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 20.—Steamers Goorkha and Chelydra ; and ship Moy.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
21	Sirsa s	....	Singapore.
	M. Meanatchy s	....	Rangoon.
	Huzara s	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
19	Landaura s	....	Calcutta.
20	Henzada s	....	Rangoon.
	Putiala s	....	Rangoon.
	Nowshera s	....	Negapatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—2 cases cutlery, A H Heptoolabhoy.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Ranald s—5 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 66 cases wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 101 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Glantivy s—12 cases burgandy, 10 cases sherry wine, 10 cases cognac, and 5 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 31 cases claret, V Sharp and Co ; 4 cases glassware, V Allana ; 4 cask ink, A H Kikabhoy ; 83 casks confectionery oilmen stores &c, E Nusserwanjee.

Clyde s—5 cases cutlery, D P Batha and Co ; 8 cases cheese, 6 cases ham, 1 cask sugar, and 3 cases provision, W B Green and Co ; 16 cases ham and bacon, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 19 bales printing papers, T Jewanjee ; 13 cases provision, and 17 cases cheese, Treacher and Co ; 29 bales printing papers, M Sakaram Joshi ; 6 cases medicine soap provisions &c, 23 cases cheese and 12 cases ham and bacon, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee ; 58 packages papers, John Dickinson and Co ; 13 bales printing papers, The "Kaiser-i-Hind" S Press ; 190 packages printing papers &c, "Times of India."

FROM CHARENTE.

Branksome Hall s—15 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Clyde s—65 cases brandy, Souza and Fernandes.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Branksome Hall s—140 cases claret, D P Batha and Co.
Clyde s—24 cases wine, 2 cases provision, and 228 cases brandy Treacher and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Clyde s—3 cases cheese, Treacher and Co.

FORM ANTWERP.

Clyde s—13 bales straw boards, E A Hoosein ; 59 cases glassware, J Rahimtoola ; 100 cases candles, A Sakulchand ; 6 cases provisions, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Stolzenfels s—9 cases eartnenware, S Cassum.

FROM HAMBURG.

Clyde s—12 cases provision, Treacher and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Valerie s—15 bales writing papers, V Abdoolally.
Imperator s—88 bales writing papers, A Essoofbhoy.
Imperatrix s—1 qr cask rectified spirit Eduljee Bezonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—4 bales silk waste, A Blascheck, and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Nubia s—6,000 cwts bone-meal, E Currimbhoy Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—29¼ cwts ivory, M Hajee Adamjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—6,250 cwts mowaseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 3,820 cwts mowraseed, 3,192 cwts groundnuts, 5,020 cwts castorseed, 2,009 cwts linseed, and 2,009 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—279 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtler ; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—56 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury, by means of Council Bills, up to September 19, 1893 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1893-94	18,700,000
Remitted from April 1, 1893, to Sept. 16, 1893,	5,857,900
Balance to be remitted from Sept. 17, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	12,842,100

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

1 case chequered mulls.
1 „ white na'nsooks.
3 „ white shirtings.
1 „ „ striped mulls.
2 „ „ mulls.
2 „ „ dobbie dhooties.

On account & at the risk of Marwaree Hurdayal Doorgadut—
E. S. & Co.—75 405—1 case printed saree cloth, 40 inch.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 25, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE DELHI WHEAT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Godown, Ryan Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Gopaldass Gungasal—
25 tons white Delhi wheat.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BULFA MERTHYR STEAM COAL.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazgaon, in the Dock Yard of British I. S. N. Company, by order of the concerned, recovered from the wreck of the Boat sank alongside the s. s. Port Melbourne—
About 67 tons Bulfa Merthyr steam coal.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial-made houshold furniture by John Roberts and others, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings and pictures, Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, a handsome strong English-built victoria, by Peter and Sons, London, in very good order, with a powerful black waler horse and harness, &c., the property of W. W. SQUIRE, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.
The property of another gentleman—
1 strong-built dog cart.
1 bay pony, rising 5, 13-3½, goes in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHARAVI, NEXT TO THE ADAMJEE PEERBHOY'S LEATHER FACTORY.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the late Mr. H. C. Dumbell, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th October next, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises:—

All that Government leasehold land, with messuages, tenements, sheds, &c., situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 16,672 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by public road called Dharavi Road, on the west by the sea, on the north by Sion Fort, and on the south by Government land, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, September 25, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 9 CASES GOLD BROCADE GRENADINE SCARFS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pooranchand and Purmesree Dass, of Cawnpore—

H C—C 114 225 27 / 211 43 / 252 54 } 9 cases each 100 pieces 50" by 90" including fringes, gold brocade grenadine scarfs.

SALE OF 2 CASES WHITE EMBROIDERED NET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pooranchand and Purmesree Dass, of Cawnpore—
D—1867—1 case, 94 pieces, 35-36 inches, 929¼ yards white embroidered flowered spotted net.
1914—1 case, 150 pieces, 35-36 inches, 1,534¼ yards white embroidered flowered plain net.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
The property of a Gentleman—Consisting of sofas, chairs, easy chairs, meatsafe, dressing and washhand tables, cup boards, iron cot, bentwood chairs, lamps, crockery, dressing glass, bedroom sofas, Robert made drawing room sofas, easy slight chairs, open carved table aviary, Bengal cots, large cooking stove, camp tables, ornament stands.
4 cases each 25 gross tin miror boxes.
2 „ „ 150 books coloured copper foil.
On account of the concerned—
A small collection of Hyderabad carpets, Foolkari curtains, slippers, antimacassors, cumberbands, sandlewood boxes, paper knives, Moradabad and Benares trays and cups, shields, &c., also 2 English safes by Price.
By Order of Messrs. D. R. Dady and Co., and on account and at the risk of Abdool Cadur Allibhoy—
2 casks Stephen's ink.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Suriff Sukoor—
20 cases cotton trousering coloured velvets, coloured merino, cashmere, meltons, twill gauze, flannel and cotton flannelettes.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome new victoria.
1 serviceable English mail-phaeten.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 handsome nearly new vis-a-vis, in very good order.
1 Raglan's safety bicycle in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On SATURDAY, the 30th September, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat Buildings, the valuable handsome open carved and plain blackwood household furniture, solid marble table on marble stand, large Persian figures under glass domes, hanging organ lamps, brussels carpets, large pier glasses, &c.
Also on account and at the risk of the concerned—
8 real old satsuma large size flower jars, 4-½ and 5 ft. high with covers and outstands fit for drawing rooms and suitable for presents.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF TWO PIECES OF VACANT LAND ON THE ARTHUR ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 10th proximo, at 4 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Sha Narpal Mowjee and Sha Heerjee Virdhor, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr William Joseph Farrow, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of August 1888, the following properties, viz.—

LOT No. 1

All that piece of vacant ground, situate at Tardeo, Arthur Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 442 square yards and seventy hundreds of a square yard or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under No———and bounded on the north by the proposed new Road, on the East and South by the property of Dharamsey Vullubhdas and on the west by the property of the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.

LOT NO. 2

All that piece of vaqant ground, situate at Tardee, Authur Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,912 and a-half square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the collector of land revenue under old No. 144 to 149, new No. 13,653 and new survey No. 3,402 and bounded on the East by the property of the Municipality of Bombay, on the North by the Authur Road, on the west by the said Authur Road, and on the south by the property of Thakurdas Jugjeewundas and which said two pieces of land are in the possession of the said William Joseph Farrow.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 25, 1893.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

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100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 4 0

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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Superfine Loaves, 12 per Rupee.
Sweet Brown, 12 per Rupee.
Whole Meal, do. do.
Vienna Bread, made to order.
Superior Pastry Flour, 3 Annas a lb.
Bombay Flour, 1½ Anna a lb.
Decorticated Wheat (excellent for porridge), 2 Annas per lb.
Christening, Birthday, and Wedding Cakes, at moderate rates.
Up-country Orders Promptly attended to.
Entirely under English management.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23.

A FURTHER advance of ⅛ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 98⅝; and Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent., higher, at 107. The market rates of discount remained at Thursday's reduced level. Bar Silver was ⅛d., cheaper, at 33⅞d. per oz. Four per cent Rupee Securities declined 3-16 per cent. to £65 13-16. In New York, Silver was one cent lower, at 73 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·86 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 2 15-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £160,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold, for this port. French Rentes in Paris declined ⅛ per cent., to 98⅛ *ex-coupon*; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·24½.

To-day, about £175,000 in Gold has been paid into the Bank of England; and the market rates of discount have been further lowered by ⅛ per cent., both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 2, and 2⅛ per cent., respectively; but all the Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter are unaltered; as also are those from Paris. The price of Bar Silver is unchanged; but, in New York, the metal is 7/8 cent. dearer, at 73 7/8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The United States Treasury has bought 240,000 ounces of Silver, at 74 cents per oz. The Exchange Banks in London have put down their buying rate in India on at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 2 7/8d.

Soft White Wheat on the spot in Liverpool was quoted yesterday at 5s. 6½d., per cental, Ex-Quay. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,550,000 quarters, or 20,000 more than was upon the water a week ago. Linseed was unchanged in value. To-day's London telegram through Reuter quotes Yellow Gujerat Rapeseed at 39s. per 416lbs., buyers, shipment this and next month.

Spot Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool advanced 1-16d., per lb., yesterday, say to 4 11-16d., per lb.; and Arrivals were 5-64d. per lb. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 21-32d., for September deliveries, and the same for January-February. East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value except in the case of Tinnevelly, which was ⅛d., per lb., higher for both the grades quoted. The market closed firm; Surats firm; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 15,000 bales, including 600 East Indians. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was strong.

This afternoon, the Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier; Surats firm; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 12,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Spot prices are unchanged; but American Arrivals have entirely lost the advance of 5-64, attained yesterday. Thursday's quotations being repeated in all positions. The day's Imports are 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market remains strong.

There was a large increase in the volume of Cotton business passing in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday, the total Sales having been 14,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 81,000 bales; while the amount forwarded to consumers was 8,000 bales greater, at 62,000 bales. The Imports were 4,000 bales more at 28,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished during the week by 45,000 bales: and, as it stood yesterday, it was lighter, by 141,000 bales than at the same time last year, though heavier, by 323,000 bales than in 1891. The Stock of Surats remained at 23,000 bales. In the total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe there was an increase during the week of 30,000 bales; while of East Indian there were 10,000 bales more in sight; the figures which we give below now showing a present decrease in the total Supply of 403,000 bales compared with those for last year, but an increase of 308,000 bales as against those for 1891; and in the case of Surats, a falling off of 63,000 bales and 119,000 bales in the same comparison, respectively. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool advanced 1-16d., during the week, and Arrivals were 1-64 to 3-64d., higher; the spot quotation yesterday having been ½d. higher than at the same time last year, but 1-16d. lower than in 1891.

In New York yesterday, 8⅜ cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands; but December Futures were 3 points lower, at 8·42 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 20,000 bales; and the arrivals of the new crop to date show a falling off of 78,000 bales and 323,000 bales compared with those in 1892 and 1891, respectively.

To-day, spot Cotton in New York has declined 1-16 cent. to 8 5-16 cents per lb., and Futures, for December, are 3 points lower, at 8·39 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are again 20,000 bales, going against 19,000 bales last year, and 39,000 bales the year before. The Cotton in sight is 256,000 bales, compared with 129,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891
Week's receipts	96,000	116,000	216,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom..	22,000	39,000	37,000
„ „ Continent.......	24,000	6,030	23,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ..	183,000	241,000	506,000
„ exports to U. K. do. ..	50,000	73,030	112,000
„ „ to Continent do. ..	45,000	18,000	37,000
„ Stock in the Ports	320,000	539,000	522,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 22nd instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	2,130,000	2,532,700	1,822,030
„ „ Surats	174,000	236,590	292,760

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,034,000	1,174,780	711,460
„ London	12,000	8,000	19,000
American Afloat	30,000	46,000	80,000
East Indian „	10,000	12,000	10,000
Total ...	1,086,000	1,240,780	820,460
Price of Mid-Americans	4 11-16d.	4 3-16d.	4½d.
„ Good Dhollera	4d.	3¾d.	3 13-16d.
Difference......	11-16d.	13-16d.	15-16d.

In our local Cotton Market, business has been upon a small scale; but the feeling has been steady, and prices are all unchanged. Exporters have bought 500 bales of Damergaum, at Rs. 206; and 200 Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 195-207; while the Mills have taken 750 bales in all, consisting of 400 Julgaum, at Rs. 178-80; 150 Bhagulkote, at Rs. 187; and 100 each of Broach, at Rs. 218½; and Dhulia, at Rs. 175 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Both these markets have been quiet to-day, with only a small export business passing; but our quotations are quite unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..............................	1,209	bales.
Wheat..............................	10,260	cwts.
Linseed	2,649	„
Rapeseed..............................	3.678	„
Groundnuts	605	„
Castorseed	1,059	„
Rice..............................	1,368	„

FREIGHTS are steady; but as usual on mail-day, we have no fresh business to report.

EXCHANGE opened weaker this morning at 1s. 3 1-16d., Demand, and 1s. 3 1-32d., Telegraphic, for Bank remittance; and at 1s. 3⅛d., for ready three months' sight Credits, and 1s. 3 11-32d., for 1894; but very few transactions have transpired either way, on account of the mail now closing on Saturday afternoon; and rates left off as follows for ready business, with 1s. 3 3-32d., quoted for forward Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 5-16 for next year's Credits:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.........	1s. 3 1-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 3 1-8d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 3⅛d.	„
Francs do.	1·60½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been inactive; but rates for Fours have been steadily maintained throughout the day at 104⅞ for cash; 104⅞ for the approaching settlement; and 104 5-8 for the October account, these having been also the closing quotations; with the new 3½ per cent. Loan ⅜ per cent lower, at 97½.

SHARES have remained very quiet; but we note a few changes in Cotton Mill Scrip, say an advance of Rs. 15 in Sholapore; and of Rs. 5 each in Lukhmidas, and Maneckjee Petit; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Howard and Bullough; and of Rs. 5 in City of Bombay, at our revised quotations. English Press Shares are Rs. 5 lower. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 75 higher for the first issue, and Rs. 10 for the others. Bombay Flour Mill shares have advanced Rs. 5 per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SUTNA.

MARRIAGE.

CAMPBELL—LANE—September 21, E. I. R., by the Rev. P. D. Johnson, Railway Chaplain, Allahabad, Captain A. A. E. Campbell, 25th P. T., eldest son of General Campbell, Madras Cavalry, to Maud Powys Lane, daughter of the late Col. H. P. Lane, Royal Artillery.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DEROZARIO—September 21, at Vepery, Madras, the wife of P A DeRozario, of a daughter.

HASTINGS—September 16, at Burlington Cottage, Murree, the widow of the late Mr D J Hastings, Telegraph Master, of a son.

WOOSTER—September 12, at Coghil Lodge, Benson Town, Bangalore the wife of Hutton Wooster (Superintendent of Post Offices), of a son.

WILSON—September 10, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain J F Wilson, I S C, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HARVEY—BROWN—September 20, at St Andrew's (The Kirk), Madras, by the Rev J Heron, Alexander Edwin Harvey, to Alicia Brown, eldest daughter of H. Brown, Esq.

ROBERTSON—EVERETT—September 18, at St George's Church, Wellington by the Rev J Sharp, Arthur Robertson, Staff Sergt, Commissariat Department, to Elizabeth Margaret Everett, only daughter of the late John Everett, of Wellington, Nilgiris.

DEATH.

CORDER—September 17, at Fairlawn, Mussoorie, Amos Thomas, the second son of Mr and Mrs Corder, N-W Railway, Rawalpindi, aged 6 years and 4 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. A. H.—Thanks; but we cannot undertake to correct our contemporary's mistakes.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1893.

WE publish to-day a special report of the first sitting of the Opium Commission, which was held in the House of Lords on the 8th instant. Very appropriately Sir Joseph Pease, the able and indefatigable and thoroughly honest President of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, was the first witness examined. He stated the case against the opium traffic with great fulness, and from the point of view of anti-opium agitators with fairness of intention if not with entire impartiality. His indictment was well drawn up, but it loses much of its force when we find that when dilating of the disastrous consequences resulting from the use of opium in India and China, the President of the Association speaks entirely at second-hand. He has never visited either India or China, and his whole knowledge of the subject is derived from what he has heard and read. Nevertheless he gives a lucid and interesting statement of the grounds on which the Society has based its propaganda. The original agitation had little reference to India; the object was to deliver the Chinese from the demoralisation believed to result from the use of Indian opium. The founders of the Society desired that China should be left free to deal with the opium traffic as she pleased. On this point Lord Brassey, the Chairman of the Commission, called the attention of Sir Joseph to the statement made in the House of Commons by Sir James Fergusson, in 1891 that "the Chinese are at liberty to terminate the treaty regulating the importation of opium on giving twelve months' notice, and that if they raise the duty on opium to a probihitory extent or shut out the article altogether, this country would not expend a pound in powder and shot or lose the life of a single soldier in attempting to force opium on China." The President of the Society for Suppression of the opium trade could only say that he did not think Sir James Fergusson's interpretation of the treaty was quite accurate, but he frankly admitted that if the words express the policy of the Government then "we are content." It seems strange that the Anti-Opium Society should have remained for two years in any doubt as to the accuracy of this official interpretation of the treaty by the Government. It is still more strange that Sir James Fergusson's pronouncement shows that Great Britain is no longer answerable for the "great national sin" of forcing opium upon China. But it is never referred to in the pamphlets circulated broadcast, denouncing the Government for its participation in that great iniquity. It would seem as if that statement of the policy of the Government in regard to the opium traffic in China was quietly ignored so that the infamy of forcing opium upon the Chinese at the point of the bayonet may be available for controversial purposes, while public attention is dexterously transferred to the immorality of the cultivation of opium under Government auspices in India. In answer to Lord Brassey's question whether the members of the Society are more concerned to check or stop the export trade to China than to lessen or prohibit the consumption of opium in India, Sir Joseph candidly avowed that the former is by far the most important part of the subject. This is a striking admission in view of the manner in which the Society has ignored the emphatic declaration that so far as the British Government is concerned, the authorities in Pekin are free to put an end to the export to China at any time, on giving a year's notice of their intention.

With regard to the consumption of opium in India, the President of the Anti-Opium Society appeared to labour under some confusion of thought. He stated that the local consumption of opium in this country undoubtedly tends to an increase, whilst he also expressed his satisfaction with the increased efforts of the Government officials to diminish as much as possible the local sale. His contention is that the opium trade is immoral, inasmuch as it is detrimental to mankind—an assumption which many authorities who have actually seen the effects of opium in China and in India would controvert. The witness, to prove the primary responsibility of the Government in this immoral traffic, quoted Sir Cecil Beadon, who stated in 1876 that the Government limited permission to grow the poppy according to financial considerations only. The Government of India theoretically, if not practically, decide how much opium they will bring to the market, and they accordingly fix the quantity of land they will allow to be put under poppy cultivation. It does not appear to have occurred to the President or the Society, that this action of the Government, far from encouraging the cultivation of opium, strictly limits the area of land to be taken up for the cultivation of the poppy. Were the Government to circumscribe the area of land to be sown with wheat, no one would say that they were encouraging the cultivation of that cereal. On the contrary, there would be a universal chorus of indignation at an arbitrary interference with the right of the cultivator to put as much of his land under that crop, as he deemed proper. Yet Sir Joseph Pease quoted triumphantly as establishing the guilt of the Government in encouraging the output of opium, Sir Cecil Beadon's statement that the cultivation of land without the permission of Government, is absolutely prohibited. Then, ignoring the analogous case of the production of salt, which is a Government monopoly, Sir Joseph ventured to assert that "there never was in the history of the civilised world, such a curious case as this opium trade of the Indian Government. Irrespective of the harmfulness or harmlessness of the drug, its cultivation is carried on by the State . . . There is absolutely no parallel case of a great civilised State such as ours manufacturing any article much less such drug as this." Evidently Sir Joseph Pease has given the Continent as wide a berth as India and China, or he must have known that France, which is certainly a great and civilised State, manufactures and sells not only tobacco, but matches, and is not ashamed to turn an honest penny out of the monopoly of both. A member of the Anti-Tobacco League would rightly hold nicotine to be at least as deadly a drug as the morphine which constitutes the toxic principle of the juice of the poppy. Sir Joseph is confident that he has proved his case when he points to the fact that opium is classed by the State amongst poisons, and that a restriction is placed upon its sale in England. He makes a point of the circumstance that Indian opium being milder than that of Russia and Turkey, is excluded from the British pharmacopœia. It is its comparative mildness which makes the Indian drug a luxury for which the well-to-do Chinese is willing to pay a high and almost prohibitive price, as wealthy Englishmen buy Burgundy in preference to gin and rum. The great bulk of the Indian grown opium, says Sir Joseph Pease airily, goes to China, and is used simply for purposes of "debauchery." The President of the United Kingdom Alliance would doubtless in a similar spirit, and with as much reason, assert that champagne imported into Great Britain is used simply for purposes of debauchery.

In reply to Sir James Lyall, the witness admitted that he has nothing to suggest which would effect a material improvement, but the total prohibition of the cultivation of the poppy, save for medicinal purposes, and its sale by licence as a medicine. He "thinks" it would be possible by that means to prevent people from getting opium. Sir James thereupon mentioned that a druggist told him that in England where that regulation exists, there is no difficulty in purchasing opium. One lady obtains at his shop ten ounces a week—doubtless for herself and friends. Some druggists keep opium made up in packets ready for their customers. These facts only elicited from Sir Joseph Pease the remark "I think there is very great reason to suppose that we need further restrictions even in England." He does not venture to assert that additional restrictions would be efficacious in England, or that the restrictions which fail in London, where there is a policeman at every street corner, could be enforced amongst the 288,000,000 of people in India. The deprivation of opium in many Indian Provinces would be as fiercely resented as the prohibition of smoking would be by the people in England. When asked whether the terrible descriptions he had read of the awful effects of opium-smoking in China do not apply only to cases of great excess similar to the excessive consumption of alcohol, the witness said, "I *think* opium is much more insidious than spirituous liquors. What grounds he may have for thinking that thought he was not asked to particularise. He rather yielded the point by going on to say that his objection to the traffic is that the State trades in "this poison," for the purpose of raising revenue. Lord Brassey asked whether as a man of business, he considered that the Indian Government would be placed in serious difficulties if deprived of the revenue obtained from opium. The reply to this question shows how vague and unsubstantial are the views of the Anti-Opiumists in regard to matters of crucial importance to India and the Government of India. When we have no money to spend, he said, we are compelled to consider how to increase our revenue, and how to decrease our expenditure. The Indian expenditure has gone up Rx. 14,000,000 in the last twelve years, which he attributes chiefly to the increase in the Indian armies by 31,000 men. The implication is that these 31,000 men ought to be disbanded, and that if this were done the finances of India would revert to the *status quo ante*. No account whatever is taken of the crushing effect of the loss by exchange. He candidly admits that he is no judge as to whether the increase in the strength of the army, and the frontier expenditure, were necessary or not, but he thinks, all the same, that the money might have been saved. He holds that the "uncultivated-cultivable" tracts totalling 101,000 square miles afford opportunities of development which a Government anxious to get rid of the opium revenue might turn to account. It would be perhaps as well to see whether the people of India would take up this land and make crops grow on it before counting the revenue to be derived from it as money in hand!

MR. CAINE'S resignation of his seat on the Opium Commission, it appears, was due to medical advice. Although in appearance he is so robust, it has long been known to his friends that he suffers from a complaint that makes it necessary for him to exercise great care. His doctors having strongly cautioned him against going out to India he had no option but to retire from the Commission. That he did this reluctantly can easily be understood considering how hard his friends fought to get him appointed in face of no ordinary obstacles. The Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, whose nominee he was in a special sense, are deeply disappointed at his retirement, says our London correspondent, and are experiencing some difficulty in procuring a suitable substitute. It was understood that they wanted Sir William Wedderburn to fill the vacancy, but he was unwilling to accept the appointment. The Commission had a preliminary meeting on the 7th instant, and the next day they began to examine witnesses. Their original intention was to continue the sitting next day and the Tuesday, and then to adjourn until the following Saturday; but it was found more convenient to sit *de die in diem*. So far as England is concerned it was expected that the inquiry would terminate in five days. The witnesses for the prosecution (if it may be so described) were Sir Joseph Pease, Professor Legge, Dr. Maxwell, an ex-medical Missionary, the Rev. J. S. Adams, Mr. Broomhall, (Secretary of the China Inland Mission) the Rev. C. C. Fenn (Church Missionary Society), Mr. Donald Matheson, Mr. David M'Laren, Deputy Surgeon-General Partridge, Brigade-Surgeon Pringle, and another missionary doctor. The "witnesses for the defence" were to be Sir John Strachey, Sir Theodore Hope, Sir Joseph Fayrer, Sir William Moore, Sir Thomas Wade, Sir George Birdwood, and Mr. H. N. Lay, C.B. Mr. George Batten, who knows a good deal about the subject, as was shown by the admirable paper he read before the Indian section of the Society of Arts, was also been invited to give evidence, but he was in the Tyrol, and there was some doubt whether he will be back in time to be examined. It will be a great pity if the Commission does not receive the testimony of such a competent expert before it leaves for India. The duties of Secretary of the Commission are being performed at home by Sir Charles Bernard. Some persons might consider it, as Mr. Campbell Bannerman would say, derogatory to the head of a Department of the India Office and a former Chief Commissioner of Burma to act as Secretary of a Commission. Certainly, the arrangement is rather curious, considering that the work could have been done just as well by an ordinary clerk of the India Office. Sir Charles Bernard's proper place would have been in the witness-box, especially as none of the other official witnesses possess any personal knowledge of the Burman province he administered previous to joining the Council in Whitehall.

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY has done good service in once more drawing attention to the injustice of requiring India to bear a moiety of the expense of this superfluous Commission, as it has been called. Mr. Russell's maladroit reply to Mr. Curzon has afforded scope for no little ridicule at the expense of the Under-Secretary of State for India. To justify this charge on India upon the ground that her financial position is to a great extent involved in the inquiry is certainly a novel doctrine; and may form an inconvenient precedent. "What," asks the *Times*, very naturally, "would be thought of a proposal to make the publicans pay half the cost of an inquiry into the drink traffic, conceded at the urgent instance of Sir Wilfrid Lawson? What would become of the Government that attempted to carry it?" Sir George Chesney emphasizes his protest by his outspoken references to the case of the Indian Cavalry, so unnecessarily brought here to take part in the opening of the Imperial Institute. "It cannot," he says, "be pretended that the people of India have the smallest interest in or benefit from the deputation; nevertheless the cost of it—some thousands of pounds—is charged to that country." People at home, who are trying to get this state of things altered, sometimes complain that they do not receive sufficient support in India. They say very truly that our reformers do not condescend to deal with these matte . Mr. Russell's statement about the Opiumrs Commission seems to provide an opportunity for a healthy remonstrance from India. Applying his own words we in India might surely ask that England should bear some portion of the cost of the India Office on the ground that England's financial position is to a considerable extent involved by the maintenance of our rule in the East. What is sauce for the Indian goose is sauce for the British gander.

NEWS, like wine, has the quality of losing nothing by travelling, and being well mixed up, but in these days it is a little startling to find that facts which can travel from India to England without injury, should, in their transmission across what our American cousins call the "Big Drink," get so terribly shaken as to be unrecognizable. A New York journal shortly after the outbreak of the riots in Bombay announced that the "English President of Bombay" had asked the commander of British war vessels at the port to bombard the city, and then winds up with the obsevation that "a general bombardment would be a crime against humanity as well as most destructive to British interests of immense value." If this information had appeared in any other country but America, it would have been desirable to call upon the "English President of Bombay" to explain his conduct.

FROM the 1st inst., the designation of the Detective branch of the Bombay Police Force has been converted into the "Criminal Investigation Department," with Khan Bahadur Sardar Meer Abdul Ali as its Superintendent and Mr. Framjee Bhikajee as inspector, the salary of the former rising by biennial increments of Rs. 50 each to Rs. 600 per month.

WE hear that in a memorandum prepared by Mr. Vincent, Acting Commissioner of Police, for submission to Government in connection with the extension of the Bombay Police Force, it is suggested that the F and G divisions of the city, which include Parel, Sewree, Dadur, Mantunga, Sion, Worlee, and Mahim, be constituted into a separate zillah, with an armed force of 200 men. An addition of 125 men is to be made to the mounted police force. Other armed men are to be employed in different divisions of this city and in the reserve police force.

IT is reported that Professor Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, of the Deccan College, now retired on pension, will be selected Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, in place of the late Mr. Justice Telang.

THE official report on the recent riots was forwarded to Government by Mr. Vincent, under date the 9th instant, giving full details of the places of worship desecrated, of the murders committed in different places of the shops and houses looted, &c. The number of the killed is given as eighty-one persons. The names of Mr. Crummey, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Sirdar Meer Abdul Ali, Rao Saheb Morar Rao, and Superintendent Brewin are mentioned among the officers who worked hard with the Commissioner night and day in checking the disturbances.

THE s. s. Kheryvore, which arrived here on Saturday from New Castle, under the command of Captain S. R. Chandler, with a cargo of coals, experienced calm and light winds up to Port Said, then light northerly winds with heavy rain in Red Sea, and strong monsoon from Ras Merbat to 68° E.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's s. s. Hoseinee, 993 tons, under the command of Captain F. Hardcastle, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jedda via Aden, with a general cargo and 737 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage there were two deaths from natural causes. She experienced S. W. Monsoon np to 400 miles off Bombay.

THE Afghan has a great sense of humour, writes the Rev. T. Hughes, lately a Missionary at Peshawar, as the following little incident in connection with our guest house will demonstrate: A lady in England, interested in our work in Peshawar, sent me a beautifully illuminated text in the Pushto language—"Him that cometh unto Me, I will in no wise cast out." I had the text framed and placed upon the wall of my study, facing the entrance door, wirh the intention, of course, of teaching the people a great Gospel truth. Almost every guest who entered the room read the text; but it oftentimes seemed to create a smile, the reason of which I could not ascertain. But one genial Afghan as he entered, when he read the text, grasped me by the hand exclaiming: "Sir, you are among the most hospitable of men." "Why do you say so?" I replied, "Because you not only give us a good breakfast, but you place before your door an intimation to the effect that when we enter your room you will not kick us out!" The real state of things at once flashed upon my mind. The Pushto text was a correct translation of the original; but as there was nothing to indicate whose words they were, my Afghan guests had altogether misunderstood its meaning.

A MELBOURNE telegram of Sept. 6 says:—Sir Henry Norman has been widely congratulated upon his appointment as Viceroy of the east; but the tone of the colonial Press in regard to the advisability of the appointment is generally doubtful.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The statement made by Mr. Russell regarding the abolition of the India Council was most indistinct. He promised to instruct the Government of India in favour of terminating contract coolie labour in Assam.

Expense, he said, prevented the separation of the executive and judicial functions of the officials in India.

Whatever its demerits were the India Council checked extravagance on the part of the Secretary of State.

THE PROSPECTS OF A GOLD STANDARD.

Speaking on the Budget, Mr. Russell stated that the measures introduced by the Government of India in June last were intended to prevent a fall in exchange and to prevent a depreciation of coinage rather than to raise the value of the Rupee.

The Government of India were undecided whether the ratio should be permanently fixed at sixteen pence or what further measures to adopt to bring a gold standard into effective operation.

Regarding tenders for Council Bills, the Secretary of State exercises his discretion according to the wants and circumstances of the day.

RIOTING AT STAFFORD.

Rioting at the Stafford collieries has been renewed.

RISING IN ARGENTINA.

Latest advices from South America state that the Radicals have risen in several of the Argentine Provinces and that the troops are joining the movement.

A rising at Buenos Ayres is imminent and thirty leaders have been arrested. Martial law has been proclaimed and the press muzzled.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS UNTIL NOVEMBER.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

Parliament has been adjourned until November 2nd.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

The despatch from Lord Kimberley deciding the question of furlough and leave of the Europeans of the Uncovenanted Civil Service goes to India to-day.

It is believed that the decisions arrived at are satisfactory.

THE LANCASHIRE PLATE.

The following is the result of the race for the Lancashire Plate :—

The Duke of Portland's Raeburn	1
Mr. McCalmont's Isinglass..................	2
Baron Hirsch's La Fleche....................	3

INDIAN DEBENTURES.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that the remainder of the Indian three and a quarter per cent. debentures amounting to one million three hundred and eighty-six thousand pounds have been placed at par, and that the proceeds will be chiefly utilized in payment of the interest of various loans in October.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

VIENNA, SEPT. 23.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has appointed the Duke of Connaught to a Colonelcy in the Austrian Hussars.

THE ANARCHISTS IN VIENNA.

An Anarchist depot has been unearthed here, in which a quantity of bombs and other explosives, besides the appliances for a printing press, were seized.

Numerous arrests have been made.

THE SHERMAN ACT REPEAL BILL.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 24.

Senator Stewart will to-morrow bring forward a motion in the Senate to impeach President Cleveland for the violation of the constitution in seeking to coerce the Congress into passing the Repeal of the Sherman Act. It is believed that the Silver Party thus intend to divert attention from the Repeal Bill.

TROOPING ARRANGEMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

The trooping programme of the Warren Hastings and Canning has been entirely changed, and new arrangements are published.

The steamer Mayo leaves Bombay for Karachi with No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery on 9th December.

VOLUNTEER CONCESSIONS.

The Government of India negatived the proposal of the Madras Government that members of Volunteer Corps who formerly were sergeants in the regular services should be permitted to wear a proficiency badge and be exempted from examination for proficiency certificates; also that corps be allowed to draw a proficiency grant of Rs. 25 for such sergeants.

NEW AMMUNITION BOOTS.

The Government of India has sanctioned an extended trial to machine-closed ammunition boots by 6th Infantry Regiments in various stations to test the wear in different climates.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

The Viceroy leaves Simla on Friday, the 29th instant, for the Mooral range, and will return to Simla on Monday, the 9th October.

THE KABUL MISSION.

News received to-day concerning the Kabul Mission is most satisfactory.

There is no information of the Kushk Commission.

A HOT MARCH.

The Kabul Mission marched to Girdikaj on the 22nd instant, the march was the longest and hottest yet traversed. They were to proceed to Jellalabad on the 23rd and, at General Ghulam Haidar's suggestion were to halt there on Sunday.

An official report from Kabul states that the Amir has now arranged for heliographic communication along the route taken by the Mission.

INTERCHANGE OF RAILWAY STOCK.

The Railway Conference is still discussing interchange of stock on State Railways.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 24.

This tournament which was played at Simla has been won by the Highland Light Infantry, who beat the Argyll and Southern Highlanders by two goals to one.

MR. JUSTICE MAHMOOD'S RETIREMENT.

It is understood that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahmood, on the expiration of his furlough, will be permitted to retire from the Allahabad High Court Bench on his own application.

THE VICEROY AT THE UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 24.

H. E. the Viceroy was yesterday entertained by the members of the United Service Club. Mr. Fanshawe, in proposing the health of his Excellency, dwelt upon his Administration of the last five years, and in concluding his speech said, that no Viceroy has more unaffectedly concerned himself in all that relates to the Services and sympathised with their sorrows.

Lord Lansdowne, in reply, said that two years ago when he was entertained by the members of the Club, he then indulged in some pleasantries as to his premature retirement, confidently announced by certain writers in the press. He still had four months before leaving India. He assured them that it was with genuine sadness that he recognized the near approach to bidding farewell. Troubles and anxieties were always accumulating around the Government of this country, and as soon as one disperses another takes its place. Those who are responsible for the government must bear these troubles in confident spirit, recognising in this mighty empire, with its undefined frontiers, its restless neighbours beyond its limits, and its vast population swayed one moment by gusts of Eastern fanaticism and at another by Western ideas of most advanced type. But hard work and responsibility would be intolerable but for the loyal support and steady devotion of one's fellow-workers, and he gladly took the opportunity to acknowledge to them his deep obligations.

Referring to the late action of the Government regarding exchange, his Excellency said that he had been placed in a very difficult position as the head of the public services. He had to consider their just claims and on the other hand as H. M. the Queen's representative responsible for the well-being of the millions of her subjects, at whose expense these claims had to be met. Many senior members of the service had been disappointed. He could easily imagine his feelings in their place, but what he did was a substantial act of justice. As Mr. Fanshawe put it, there is only one way in which we can give coin a value above that of metal it contains, and that is by rendering it artificially scarce.

There is one cloud which has for the past few years loomed upon our horizon and now shows signs of rolling. A firm alliance with the ruler of Afganistan, and the determination to respect and maintain the independence of his country have been articles of faith with the Government of India ever since the accession of the present Amir. The state of the Amir's health and the troubles in Hazara country prevented him from seeing Lord Roberts. He did not wish to be over sanguine about the present Mission as frontier questions were always difficult to dispose of. Sir Mortimer Durand will not attempt to drive a hard bargain, but to effect amicable settlements as between two neighbours whose interests in many respects are identical, he ventured to say that even if we are unable to dispose of the whole questions now between two Governments, our relations will have been laid for closer and more confidential relations than during the past years. In conclusion the Viceroy said that in spite of everything he will always look upon Simla with pleasure, and also that Simla friendships were warm and cordial, and this entertainment is a conspicuous example.

A BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY AT NAINI TAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 24.

The question of the establishment of a bacteriological laboratory near, Naini Tal, has been taken up by the Financial Department, necessary funds having to be allotted.

APPOINTMENTS FOR MADRAS AND BOMBAY OFFICERS.

Consequently on the abolition of the Presidency Staff Corps as separate bodies, it has been ruled that officers serving in Native Regiments in Madras and Bombay, are eligible for appointment to the Punjab Frontier Force. Those on the Unattached List will be eligible for the local corps after completing their year's service with British Regiments in India.

THE CHIN TROUBLES.

As the rainy season is now coming to a close, the Chins have begun to show signs of restlessness. A party of the Pimpi tribesmen fired recently upon the outlying defences of Sawput. They are understood to have deserted their village, and taken to the jungle, evidently meaning fight..

THE WEATHER IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 24.

The weather is here decidedly cyclonic with heavy squalls, rain, and high winds. Vessels coming into port report very bad weather in the Bay.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SEPT. 22.

THE races this year opend under vary favourable auspices. The weather, which has often marred these fashionable gatherings, behaved as it should do on such occasions splendidly. The race-stand, gaily decorated with coloured cloth and foliage, with an array of lovely ladies in pretty dresses, looked quite a picture in the bright sunshine, which lit up the race-course, the distant green hills, the surrounding trees, and the spires of the R. C. Cathedral peeping above them. The attendance was very great in the ring and pleasant greetings and smiles from those on pleasure bent mingled with the earnest looks and conversation of those who combined business with pleasure—for whom the vociferations of bookies had more charm than the music of the band or the attractions of the grand-stand.

The first race, "The Dealer's Plate" brought out a fair field, although two less than last year. The race was a well-contested one up to the three furlongs, when Buttercup and Noffil were struggling for supremacy, when Manilla, who was capitally steered by Gibbs, got hold of the lead, kept it, and won by just over a length. The third was quite three lengths behind. The winner was 7 to 1 against starting price.

The second race, "Arab Pony Derby," excited a good amount of interest. Last Straw was much fancied as winner, and he was fairly leading up to the home turn, where Mudaris, Magnet, and Mooltan showed up. At the distance the latter got away, and eventually won by a length.

The third race, "The Poona Derby" was a surprise and disappointment to many. The public chiefly fancied Sterling and Speculation, but the large field (fifteen), four in excess of last year, made the course a crowded one, and Child of the Island, who shot to the front at the start, maintained his lead the whole way, and Sterling, who managed to get out of the crowd, was too late to overtake him, came in second. Sir Robert a bad third.

For the fourth race, "The Trial Stakes," Syntax, who was the favorite, was badly beaten by Shears with Gibbs up, Lady Grace, second, being three lengths behind.

"The Maiden Galloways," the fifth race, brought out nine competitors (two in excess of last season), and a very fine looking lot they were. The race was a very good one, and the contest between Bombay, who was favorite, and Nursoom, ended by the latter beating the former by a length.

SEPT. 23.

Saturday's races were run in much the same weather as Thursday's ; save for a few beneficent clouds, which now and then crept over the scene and hid the lustre of the sun's rays. The assemblage was a very large one, and included, besides the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief and a host of notables, H. H. the Maharaja Holkar and the Jodhpur team, who were the observed' of all observers. The race was not at all a bookmakers meeting as the favorities won in nearly every race. The first event is scarcely worth describing, as the rider of the favorite rode his horse out and won anyhow.

In the second race Sterling was steered in splendid style by Gibbs, who did not show to the front until they got to the home turn, when he forged ahead and won anyhow. The course was badly kept at the end beyond the paddock and despite the warning bell a number of native spectators insisted on rushing across, with the result that one man was knocked down by a horse, and another rode clean over him.

The third race was a selling race, and was a capital one throughout Ebrahim bringing his horse along splendidly, and winning on Barnum by a length, H. H. the Maharaja Holkar who was present subsequently purchasing the clean-limbed little animal for Rs 1,310. In the third race the favorite Parvati won in a very easy maner.

The last two races were not very remarkable, save for the particularly easy win Turkish Flag scored in the last race.

FIRST RACE.—"The Criterion.—Rs. 600 from the Fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For all Arabs qualified under Rule 2. Distance.—1¼ Mile. Weight.—Weight for age raised 21 lbs. Penalties.—Winners once 4 lbs ; twice 7 lbs ; oftener 10 lbs. extra. Allowances.—Horses landed after 1st August 1892, allowed 6 lbs. ; Galloways allowed 7 lbs.; Maidens on 1st May 1893, 7 lbs ; Maidens 10 lbs. Entrance.—15th May, Rs. 15 ; 1st July, Rs. 30 ; 1st September, Rs. 60. G. R. European professionals may ride carrying 7 lbs. extra ; native professionals may ride carrying 3 lbs. extra.

Capt Holdsworth's b a h Speculation, 9st 12lb, Capt Welman	1
Mr Stewart's b a h Lancer, 10st 7lb, Robinson	2
Mr Macpherson's b a h Cluny, 9st 12lb, Capt Ross	3
Mr Fielden's b a h FitzWilliam, 10st 5lb, Pugh..............	0

Betting : 5 to 1 on Speculation ; 5 to 1 against Lancer ; 6 to 1 against Cluny ; 10 to 1 against FitzWilliam.

Race—Fitzwilliam went off with the lead, and led up to the 3 furlongs, where the others caught him. At the distance Speculation and Lancer passed him. The former stayed out and gained a comparatively easy victory. A very bad third. Time—2 min. 29 sec.

SECOND RACE.—"H. H. Aga Khan's Purse."—Rs. 500 presented by H. H. Aga Khan with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 75 for each horse declared to start. For all Arabs. Maidens of the day. Distance.—R. C. and distance. Weight.—Weight for age. Allowances.—Galloways allowed 7 lbs, Horses landed season 1892-93, 4 lbs. Entrances.—15th May, Rs. 25 ; 1st July, Rs. 50 ; 1st September, Rs. 100. Four horses in *bona fide* separate interests to start, or the purse will be withheld.

H H Aga Khan's c a h Sterling, 9st 3lb, Gibbs	1
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a c Sir Robert, 8st 2lb, Ebrahim	2
Mr Robert's c a c Moslem, 8st 2lb, Smith..........	3
Mr James' g a h Hankow, 8st 13lb, Robinson..........	0
Mr Esau Khaliff'as b a g Nesand, 8st 6lb, Wool	0
Mr Ali Taleb's c a c Nasir, 8st 11lb, Camad	0

Betting : 4 to 6 on Sterling, 3 to 1 against Sir Robert, 8 to 1 against the others.

Race—Sir Robert made the winning all the way to the Home turn, where Sterling caught him up, and won easily by two lengths. Time—2 min. 53 sec.

THIRD RACE.—"The Ghorpuri Stakes."—Rs. 400 from the Fund. A selling race for all Arabs. Distance.—7 Furlongs. Weight.—Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st. ; 5 lbs. added or deducted for every Rs. 100 above or below that sum. Lowest selling price Rs. 800. Allowance.—Maidens allowed 10 lbs. Entrance.—Rs. 50, to close at 8 a.m. the day before the race.

Aga Coochick Shah's b a h Barnum, 8st 3lb, Ebrahim..........	2
Mr Framji Dorabji's c a h Dick Turpin, 8st 3lb, Robinson..........	1
Mr Bowen's b a h Bendigo, 8st 3lb, Trahan	3
H H Aga Khan's b a h Dutchman, 7st 12lb. Gibbs	0
Captain Fowle's b a h Amnesty, 7st 7lb, Pugh	0
Mr Macpherson's ch a h Claymore, 7st 7lb, Clemenson	0
Aga Junghi Shah's c a h Red Jacket, 7st 7lb, Pillaji..........	0
Mr Esau Khaliffa's b a h Rujeeb, N Mahomed	0

Betting : 2 to 1 against Dick Turpin and Amnesty ; 4 to 1 against Barnum and Bendigo ; 8 to 1 against Dutchman ; 12 to 1 against the others. Time.—1 min. 37½ sec.

After one or two false starts Dick Turpin jumped away with a lead ; Amnesty, Barnum and Red Jacket in attendance. Coming round the Home turn Barnum got level with Dick Turpin, and when half-way down the straight managed to head him and won by a length. A good third. Maharaja Holker purchased winner for Rs. 1,310.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Pony Cup."—Rs. 500 from the Fund, with a starting sweep of Rs. 50 for each pony declared to start. For all Arabs and C. B. Galloways 13-3 and other classes 13-2—above heights to carry 10 stone. Weight.—Weight for inches. Distance.—Six Furlongs. Penalties—Winners once 4 lbs. ; twice 7lb. ; oftener 10 lbs. extra. Allowances.—Maidens on 1st May, 1893, 7lbs.; Maidens 10 lbs. Horses landed after 1st August 1892, allowed 4 lbs. extra. Entrances. 15th May, Rs. 15 ; 1st July, Rs. 30 ; 1st September, Rs. 60.

Captains Jones' g ob m Parvati, 8st 13lb, Smith	1
Mr Moochool Shah's g a gal Spee of Thought, 10st 7lb, Ebrahim	2
H H Aga Khan's c a g Russian, 8st 0lb, Gibbs	3
Mr Pritchard's b a p Minton, 9st 9lb, Robinson	0
Aga Jungee Shah's b a p Success, 9st 6lb, Pillaji	0
H H Mah of Patiala's b e m Lady Ethleen, 9st 1lb, Ryder	0
Mr Hadden's bn a p Last Straw, 8st 13lb, Wool	0
Aga Jungee Shah's b a g Grain, 8st 12lb, Kendall	0

Betting : 3 to 2 against Parvati ; 3 to 1 against Speed of Thought and Minton ; 6 to 1 against Last Straw ; 7 to 1 against Success ; 8 to 1 against the others.

Parvati jumped off with the lead, and was never headed,—winning easily by 2 lengths. Speed of Thought was a poor second and Russian a good third. Time.—1 min. 26 sec.

FIFTH RACE.—"All Horse Handicap."—Distance 1 Mile. Rs. 500 added money, Entrance Rs. 20 to be in the Box by 5-30 p.m. to-day. Handicap will be published this evening. Acceptances to be in the Box by 8 a.m. to-morrow morning.

Maj McLaughlin's bn aus Syntax, 9st 10lb, Trahan	1
Capt Holdsworth's g aus geld Fossiker, 8st 8lb, Pugh	2
H H Mah of Patiala's ch s a Westminster, 8st 6lb, Clemenson	3
Aga Coochick Shah's b aus m Minninaha 8st 3lb, Robinson	0

Betting : 4 to 6 on Syntax ; 2 to 1 against Minnihaba and Fossiker ; 8 to 1 against Westminster, Fossiker jumped away with the lead, but was caught at the turn into the straight. A good race ensued, and Syntax who was two lengths behind won by half a length. Third a long way behind. Time.—1 min. 46 sec.

SIXTH RACE.—"H. H. Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate."—Rs. 1,000 from the fund with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 100 ; second horse to receive half entrances, and the third horse to receive Rs. 200 out of the sweepstakes. For all Arabs. Distance.—R.C. and distance. Weight.—Weight for age reduced 7 lbs. Penalties.—Winners once 3 lbs. ; twice 5 lbs.; thrice 7 lbs. ; four times 10 lbs, five times or oftener 14 lbs. Winners of an aggregate amount of Rs. 6,000 in total value of races won (values computed under Rules 9 & 13 of W. I. T. C. new Rules) to carry an additional penalty of 4 lbs. ; of an aggregate amount of Rs. 10,000, an additional penalty of 12 lbs. Allowances.—Maidens on 1st May, 1893 7lbs. ; Maidens 10lbs. ; Galloways allowed 7lbs extra. Entrance.—15th May, Rs. 50 ; 1st July, Rs. 100 ; 1st September, Rs. 200.

Mr Ali bin Am'r's b a g Turkish Flag, 10st 1lb, Ebrahim ...	3
Mr H E A W's g a h Dameron, 9st 0lb, Pugh	0
Mr Abdoola Fara's ch a h Artist, 5st 9lb, Smith	0
Mr S M Allarakhia's b a h Sultan II 5st 8lb, A Wahed	0
Mr Ali Taleb's c a h Arrow, 8st 0lb, Camad	2
Aga Junghi Shah's b a h Shabaz 5st 7lb, Pillaji	0
Mr Abdoola Faras b a h Presentimont, 5st 7lb, N Mahomed	1

Betting : 4 to 7 on Turkish Flag ; 4 to 1 against Artist ; 6 to 1 against Presentiment ; 10 to 1 against Dameron ; 10 to 1 against Sultan II ; 20 to 1 against the rest.

Race—Presentiment went away with a lead, followed by Sultan II and Arrow. At the top of the hill Presentiment was still leading with Arrow second and Dameron third. Turkish Flag being fourth. At the distance Turkish Flag and Dameron came third, and rushing ahead the former won by about 4 lengths. The 3rd was a poor one. Time.—2 min. 55 sec.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon left here yesterday evening.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 22.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 24.

The H. M. S. Pigeon from Trincomalee, Mail Steamer Britannia from Aden, and Clyde from Bombay, arrived.

The M. M. Company's steamer La Seyne reached Aden on Sunday the 17th instant at 7 p.m.

The M. M. Company's steamer Australia left Aden for Marseilles on Friday, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera..........................	4

The Manchester Market has been strong.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98¼
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼ ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 13-16.
Bar Silver	33 7/8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	81,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	2,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton...	28,000	„
„ „ „ Surats........	*nil*	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton......	10,34,000	„
„ „ „ Surats....	23,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London...	12,000	„

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

SIR HENRY NORMAN'S APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

THE wholly unexpected appointment of Sir Henry Norman to succeed the Marquis of Lansdowne has been the talk of the week. From first to last his name never occurred to any one in connection with the Viceroyalty of India, and his selection for the exalted post has caused as much surprise in Whitehall as elsewhere. It is assumed in some quarters that Sir Henry owes his good fortune to Lord Ripon. As a member of the Cabinet and head of the department under which the new Viceroy has served with so much success during the past ten years, his lordship had no doubt something to say in the matter ; but if the truth were known it would probably be found that Sir Henry's elevation is due more to Mr. Gladstone, than any other member of Her Majesty's Government. The Prime Minister is supposed to be incapable of devoting attention to any subject except Home Rule. This is a mistake. He takes an interest in all branches of the machinery of State, and watches with some degree of closeness how the representatives of the Sovereign govern the dependencies placed under their charge. I am told that Mr. Gladstone has long been impressed with Sir Henry Norman's capacity, and certainly he must have formed a high estimate of that official's powers to justify such a remarkable departure from precedent. That the Liberal party are rather deficient in eligible candidates is undeniable, but they are not so poverty-stricken as some are inclined to imagine. If there is a Conservative paper whose orthodoxy is above reproach it is the *Globe*, and that able journal admits the existence of many followers of Mr. Gladstone with superior claims from a party standpoint. Sneers at the "intellectual and administrative poverty of modern Liberalism," however, are harmless, and scarcely excuse the rather savage retort of the *Daily News* that the Tory leaders seriously thought of appointing Lord George Hamilton. Although the selection of Sir Henry Norman has excited absolutely no enthusiasm here, and it is by some regarded with coldness, if not actual disapproval, it has met with no severe condemnation. The Conservatives, we may be sure, if they could have seen their way to pick holes would have done so, but they are in this position that when their party were in a difficulty in consequence of an unfortunate blunder in Queensland the man who got them out of the mess was Sir Henry Norman. That his age and the character of his previous service in India might be considered disadvantages are recognised here as much as on your side, but on the score of ability Sir Henry Norman hardly falls short of any of the prominent men who were supposed to be in the running. When complaint is made about India not receiving a statesman of the first rank it would be as well to consider how many Viceroys in recent years answer to this description. Lord Dufferin stands on a different pedestal, though as a politician he never attained to the dignity of a Cabinet Minister. Lord Mayo, though a competent Chief Secretary for Ireland had not long been promoted to the Ministerial holy of holies before he was chosen to be Viceroy. Lord Northbrook previous to going to India had not risen above the position of an Under Secretary. Lord Lytton went to Calcutta from what might almost be considered a minor diplomatic post, while your present distinguished Viceroy, though he gave great promise, cannot be said to have won his spurs in politics prior to his accepting the Viceroyalty. Lord Ripon from the Parliamentary point of view was the statesman of greatest repute who has filled that office, and it is not everybody who considers that his rule in India was uniformly successful.

If India wants a Lord and does not mind a new one I daresay that if it makes its wishes known a peerage could be conferred upon Sir Henry Norman. His Colonial services alone entitle him to that honour. Some astonishment is expressed here at the attitude of the native press. A well-known retired Judge of Calcutta, who has been a candidate for Parliament, and who, I believe, would not be offended at being styled a Congressman, said to me that he could not understand the comments of the *Indian Mirror* as cabled to the papers here. "I knew Sir Henry Norman in India," he said, "and I should say he thoroughly sympathises with Natives." Still his sympathies are, if we may credit an apparently well-informed correspondent in one of the dailies, tempered with discretion. He is in fact "very sceptical of the methods, aims, or even good sense of the extreme advocates of the programme of the Indian Congress." Perhaps this fact may be known to his Bengalee assailant. One obvious objection to Sir H. Norman is answered by the same writer, who tells us that the Viceroy-designate without being a specialist has mastered the currency puzzle, and at any rate can bring to bear on it a cool judgment and a trained understanding.

Although the announcement appeared in all the morning papers on Tuesday, only one (the *Daily News*) seems to have been capable at such short notice of expressing an opinion on the merits of the appointment. As became a Ministerial organ, the *Daily News* gave the best reasons it could think of for regarding the choice as a good one ; but it could not help making what some might look upon as an offensive reference to the late and present Commander-in-Chief in India. After salving its conscience by pointing out that Sir Henry Norman is not as other soldiers, the *Daily News* says :—"Lord Roberts would like nothing better than to fight Russia to-morrow, if he could only find a decent excuse for doing so. He and his friend Sir George White beween them would soon contrive a pretext, and there would be nothing left for us at home except to pay the bill." This is rather ungenerous, seeing that Sir George White was appointed by the same Government that has advanced Sir Henry Norman, and that the selection of the former to succeed Lord Roberts was, if my memory is not at fault, extolled by the *Daily News*. The statement that "there would be nothing left for us at home except to pay the bill" sounds oddly when we remember certain Home Charges. The *Daily Chronicle*, the most emotional of our daily journals, on the first day after the appointment, wept tears over the slight put upon Lord Roberts, but next day recovered its equanimity upon learning that Sir H. Norman was not *persona grata* to "the organs of the official class in India." The comments of the *Times* were conspicuously fair, and the same may be said of those published by other journals opposed politically to the Liberal administration. The only fear expressed is that Sir Henry Norman may have been chosen to reverse the foreign policy of his immediate predecessors, but the manner in which the subject is alluded to shows that no real anxiety is entertained as to the intentions of the Ministry in appointing as Viceroy one who in past times was known as an opponent of the Forward School. The general opinion seems to be that Sir Henry Norman could not make a serious new departure in our foreign relations if he would, and would not if he could. It has been stated that Sir Henry Norman is a member of the National Liberal Club. He was one of the original members, but he resigned apparently for private reasons two years ago. The fact that he was a member of a club so prominently identified with militant Liberalism ought to satisfy the Native Press, though a man may belong to the National Liberal Club, I believe, and yet not be an extreme politician in everything. Sir Richard Temple I see has spoken in very warm terms of praise about Sir Henry Norman. It is not from such a man as Sir Richard Temple that disapproval of the appointment would come. He himself it is believed aspired to the position some years ago. Perhaps he reflects that had not circumstances compelled him to change sides in politics his ambition might have been granted. "This is an aristocratic country," he once observed to me, "and only a Lord can expect in ordinary circumstances to be made Governor-General of India."

The proceedings in the House of Commons, though they have included one Ministerial defeat (on a motion to reduce the salaries of the clerks of "another place") and an unseemly quarrel between Mr. Chamberlain and Sir William Harcourt have been quite thrown in the shade by the protracted debate in the House of Lords on the Home Rule Bill. For the first time probably within living memory the peers sat on Wednesday, and each day the sittings have been carried on till what in the gilded chamber is considered a very late hour. The debating has been rather better than might be inferred from the descriptions and comments of Liberal journals, though with some exceptions it has not attained the super-excellence claimed for it by more friendly observers. The Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Selborne, and the Earl of Rosebery have by general consent made the most solid contributions so far ; but it is rather difficult to find much in any of the speeches that has not been said over and over again throughout this protracted controversy. Lord Rosebery showed himself to be a Home Ruler of a type that is, perhaps, not in high favour with the more ardent of Mr. Gladstone's followers. He is in favour of granting the Irish demand for self-government, because he wants to live at peace with our neighbours instead of having a sullen discontented population ready to give a hand to an enemy if a hostile army were landed on their coasts, and he, sees no other way of accomplishing that most desirable object. He may be wrong ; but at any rate the position is a reasonable one. Lord Salisbury's speech this evening is being awaited with great interest.

WHAT LONDON THOUGHT OF THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

The Bombay papers received by the last mail bringing as they did details of the recent criminal outbreak in your city have been read with eager interest here. The *Daily News* commences a leading article of more than a column in length as follows:—The *Bombay Gazette Summary* just to hand contains a full account of the late Mahomedan and Hindu riots in Bombay. The account was written from day to day during the progress of the disturbance, and it gives a good idea of the difficulty of keeping the peace between hostile races and hostile faiths in India. There have been no such riots, according to the *Gazette* for half-a-century. Other papers borrow from your description of the riots, while the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* quotes a passage from one of your editorials in support of the views expressed by a correspondent of his in Bombay. That gentleman, who saw a good deal of the fighting, says :—"Both police and military showed great self-control, though several of the former and many of the latter were injured. The Governor, Lord Harris, telegraphed that the authorities on the spot were to get everything they wanted, and there was no delay in bringing out the troops."

The correspondent tells us that there is very bad blood between the two races and that he hears is general throughout the whole country consequent on the cow agitation. He further states :—"It will take some time for things to settle down again. The leaders of both communities regret what has occurred, but say they are powerless. It is said that the English-speaking natives are looked upon as no better than Europeans, and have no influence over their compatriots." The representative of the Manchester journal proceeds :—"What my correspondent tells me as to the state of feeling throughout the peninsula is largely corroborated by a leading Indian paper—the *Bombay Gazette*—which says :—'It is unquestionable that of late years there has been, from whatever cause, a remarkable effervescence of religious and racial bitterness between the Hindu and Mahomedan communities in Bombay—a phenomenon which has been seen at places so wide apart as Aligarh, Calcutta, and Rangoon." The *Daily News* winds up its comments on the notes with certain conclusions that will be more acceptable to supporters of the Congress movement than to people who are of a different way of thinking. Says the Ministerial organ :—"The Congress movement will gather force from these deplorable excesses, aiming as it does at union, and the development of the civic spirit among all classes and creeds. It is evident that the best way of making these mobs forget that they are Hindus or Mussalman is to teach them to remember their common brotherhood of citizenship and loyalty to the Throne. The best cure for these fantastic hatreds is the hope of material prosperity and the chances of a career. It would, the *Daily News* adds, be "very painful to have to believe with Sir W. Wedderburn" that the exceptional violence of the riots may be directly traced to a blunder, not to say a crime, of English policy. The remark of a high official on reading the above was, "Well, I do not know about its being very painful, but it would be very foolish and very wicked to believe such an outrageous thing."

Old Bombayites talk sadly about the riots with a feeling of almost personal humiliation. Outsiders say that they would not have been surprised at this turbulence occurring elsewhere, but they cannot understand it happening in an advanced and enlightened community like that of Bombay. All hope that the Western capital will soon recover its former good name, so sadly besmirched first by the intolerance of a band of religious bigots, and next by the wickedness of a class of ruffians who in every large city are ready to take advantage of any and every opportunity to gratify their disorderly instincts. This morning's papers publish a Reuter's telegram summarizing the important and significant speech delivered by Lord Harris yesterday. People are asking whether after these grave utterances Sir William Wedderburn will be prepared to maintain the opinions he expresses or rather suggests in the *New Review* as to the real origin of "religious disturbances" in India. Sir William, is of course, entitled to think what he likes, but some persons, even among those who sympathise in the main with his general views about Indian affairs, hold that he would have shown greater wisdom had he abstained from attacking Lord Harris at the present juncture. Assuming it to be true that his Excellency is "not in touch with the people or their leaders" why call attention to the fact (if it is a fact) at the present moment ! It cannot do any good, and it may do harm. Sir William, no doubt, wrote thoughtlessly and without any desire to embarrass the Governor ; but a public man, especially one who has had so much experience of India, ought in dealing with a subject of this delicate nature to weigh his words most carefully and to avoid saying anything that may in, however, remote a degree interfere with the efforts of those whose duty it is to preserve the peace among the discordant elements composing the Indian population.

The *Daily News* and the *St. James's Gazette* both write about Lord Harris's speech, though in a different strain. The former also notices some remarks of one of your up-country contemporaries, and sees in all this an extraordinary attempt to make the Hindus solely responsible for the rioting. "There is," it goes on to say, "too much reason to believe that some Englishmen, who ought to know better, hope to play off the Mahomedans against the Hindus in order to counteract the Indian Councils movement. Praise from the white man is praise indeed, and the Mussulmans easily fall into the habit of breathing fire and slaughter against the Hindu." The writer adds : "What is wanted on this occasion, as indeed on all others, is even-handed justice between the rival creeds. The *Pioneer* may not matter, but it would be a pity to leave room for even the suspicion of prejudice in a higher quarter." The *St. James's* describes the above as "flagrant nonsense," and defends your Governor from a nasty insinuation. "Lord Harris," we are told, "has a head on his shoulders, and has been long enough at his post to know what he is talking about. He would not speak as he did without abundant cause."

The announcement I was permitted to make some time ago that the Khedive would visit England before long is confirmed this morning. My information some months ago was that his Highness would probably come here during the present autumn, but according to news from Cairo it seems to have been decided that he shall arrive in the spring. From many points of view it is better that he should be in London in the season rather than at a time of the year when, to use the cant phrase, town is empty. I have grounds for believing that the idea of the proposed journey emanated not from our able representative in the Egyptian capital, but from one or two Englishmen who are anxious to see our occupation come to a speedy termination ; and who think that the appearance of Abbas Pasha in London will tend to hasten that event. The best laid plans fail us and it may not improbably happen that the result of the Khedive's stay in this country may be far different from what those who suggested it may expect. At any rate, the hospitable welcome he will receive—and everything possible is to be done to make his sojourn amongst us agreeable to him—cannot fail to soften his feelings towards a nation to whom he and his house owe so much. The fact that he wishes to come at all seems to show that he is already repenting of the line he adopted towards England not long ago. It will be curious to see what the Paris papers have to say on the subject of this fresh instance of English perfidy and unscrupulousness.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

FIRST MEETING IN LONDON.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

THE first sitting of the Opium Commission was held in a committee-room at the House of Lords, on Friday, the 8th September.

Lord Brassey presided, and the other Commissioners present were Sir James Lyall, Sir William Roberts, Mr. Mowbray, M.P., and Mr. Arthur Pease, M.P.

Sir Joseph Pease, M.P., examined by the chairman, said, that since the death of Lord Shaftesbury in 1886 he had been president of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade. Originally, that Society took up the Chinese rather than the Indian side of the question, desiring that China should be left perfectly free to deal with the opium traffic as she chose, and that Indian opium should be kept out of China as a source of great demoralization to the Chinese. In his evidence before the East India Committee, which sat in 1871, Mr. (now Sir) Cecil Beadon detailed the arrangements existing between the Government of India and the cultivators of the opium plant. He was asked on what considerations the Government acceded to applications for permission to grow the plant, and he replied : "It is limited according to the financial needs of the Government. It is limited entirely upon Imperial considerations. The Government of India, theoretically, at least, if not practically, decide how much opium they will bring to the market, and, of course, upon that depends the quantity of land that they will put under cultivation, and make advances for." He was asked: "Are great precautions taken to prevent any persons cultivating the land with opium without a license," and he replied, "it is absolutely prohibited." The witness quoted extracts from different Government documents to prove that opium was cultivated for the purpose of revenue only. There never was in the history of the civilized world such a curious case as this opium trade of the Indian Government. Irrespective of the harmfulness or harmlessness of the drug, its cultivation was carried on by the State, and every possible means were taken to obtain fresh and larger sales. There was absolutely no parallel case of a great civilised State such as ours manufacturing any article, much less manufacturing a drug of this character. He was not prepared to agree even that the Government of India should license the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of the drug ; but there was a wide difference between the State, saying "Here is a deadly and poisonous drug which ought only to be used under professional care," and granting licenses for that, and the State promoting in every possible way the sale of the drug, without medical influence or care. On the State Railways advertisements were permitted in order to push the sale. The contention of the Anti-Opium Society was that this was an immoral traffic, *i.e.*, a traffic carried on to the detriment of the human race. Without going into the quotation of what the Christian law would regard, the moral law, which was, after all, based on the Christian law, held that no man, and no collection of men in the form of the State, should carry on a trade which was detrimental to their fellowman. This opium trade had in it a preponderance of evil over good, of vice over virtue, and did not come up to the standard by which communications between men, especially in this age, should be regulated. There could be no question that opium was a drug and a poison. It was scheduled under the Poisons Act as a poison, and subjected to all the regulations safeguarding the sale of poisons in this country. It was a curious fact that Indian opium had with rare exceptions never been cultivated as a medicine. The supply of medical opium to this country came not from India but from Persia and Turkey, the Indian drug being excluded as not up to the standard of our pharmacopoeia. The great bulk of Indian grown opium went to China, and was used simply for purposes of debauchery. It had been argued that if we did not supply China with opium China would supply herself. The ordinary moral code was sufficient to meet such an argument. He had no doubt that the growth of opium in China had been stimulated by British influence. It was perfectly rational for the Chinese so long as Indian opium was going into their markets, to grow their own opium, in order to keep their dollars at home. By far the greater portion of the opium produced in India went to China. The export into China from India had fallen from 113,000 cwts. in 1880-81 to 97,000 cwts in 1890-91.

Lord Brassey enquired whether the Anti-Opium Society were more concerned to check or stop the export trade to China than to diminish or prohibit the consumption in India. The witness replied that the Society considered the former by far the more important part of the subject. At the same time the local consumption in India undoubtedly tended to an increase, and it was satisfactory that at the present day there was an increased willingness on the part of the Government officials to acknowledge the evil and try to keep down as such as possible the local sale.

Lord Brassey : You are of course quite prepared to recognize that it is no longer the policy of this country to use force or pressure to compel the Chinese Government to admit the importation of opium from India ?—Sir James Ferguson stated in the House of Commons in 1891 "that the Chinese were at liberty to terminate the Treaty on giving twelve months' notice, and that if they raised the duty to a prohibitory extent or shut out the article altogether, this country would not expend a pound in powder and shot or lose the life of a soldier in attempting to force opium on China." I think Sir James's interpretation of the Treaty is not quite accurate, but if that extract does express the policy of the Government, we are content. Continuing, the witness said that the state of feeling of the country was generally against the opium traffic. Memorials and petitions had been presented to Parliament from the assemblies of every Christian Church ; the two convocations of York and Canterbury, the Wesleyans, the Free Church Methodists, the Baptists, Congregationalists, Presbyterians of England, the Scotch Church, the Free Church, the Friends and the Unitarians, the Missionaries in China and India had joined in the protest. A petition had been signed by the late Cardinal Manning and all the Roman Catholic Bishops, and another by the two Archbishops, twelve bishops, the Archbishop of Dublin and thirty Mayors in the provinces. Numerous petitions had also been signed in India and China by both Europeans and natives. There was a very curious dispatch from the East India Company to Lord Cornwallis in 1817, in which they said : "We wish it to be clearly understood that our sanction is given to these measures not with a view to the revenues which they may yield, but in the hope that they will tend to restrain the use of this pernicious drug, and that the regulations of the internal sale of it will be so framed as to prevent its introduction "into districts where it is not used and to limit its consumption in other places as nearly as possible to whatever may be absolutely necessary. Were it possible to prevent the use of the drug altogether except for the purpose of medicine, we would gladly do it in compassion to mankind." The witness quoted strongly condemnatory speeches by many eminent statesmen, including Lord Salisbury (when Secretary of State in 1876), Mr. Burke when Under-Secretary, Mr. (now Sir) Stuart Grant Duff, Lord-Edmond Fitzmaurice, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. W. H. Smith, and Sir James Fergusson. He also detailed the Debates and Division in the House of Commons from 1870 down to the debate which led to the appointment of this Commission. He had attended many public meetings in this country, and found that the deepest interest and enthusiasm was aroused in the question. The acreage under poppy cultivation in India had considerably decreased in the last ten years. In 1880-81 it was 536,017 acres ; in 1881-82, 531,275 acres ; in 1882-83, 495,740 ; in 1883-84, 505,843 ; in 1884-85, 565,246 ; in 1885-86, 594,921 ; in 1886-87, 562,052 ; in 1887-88, 536,607 ; in 1888-89, 459,864 ; in 1889-90, 482,557; in 1890-91, 500,688 ; in 1891-92, 463,665. These figures show that the view of the Indian Government was that the trade was not one that ought to be actively pushed. In California, where there was a considerable Chinese population, there was a state law prohibiting the consumption of opium. In Melbourne a Bill was introduced in 1892 and passed the Lower House, its progress into legislation being prevented only by the accident of a dissolution. The Dutch had raised an agitation against the sale of opium in Java. Treaties against the importation of opium existed between China and America, and between China and Russia, and between England and Corea. Numerous extracts were read by the witness from speeches and writings of missionaries and medical men. The testimony to the harmfulness of the opium habit included that of Professor Kahn, Sir Geo. Stanton, of Canton, Dr. Dunton, Surgeon to the Pekin Hospital, Sir Thomas Wade, Dr. Huntly, Rev. W. H. Collins, M.R.C.S., Medical Missionary at Pekin, Surgeon-General M'Innes, Archdeacon Wolff, Mr David Hall, a missionary in China, Rev. Howard Malcolm, of the United States Mission in China, Sir Charles Aitcheson, Chief Commissioner of British Burma, Sir Benjamin Brodie and others. A memorial against the trade had been signed by about 5,000 English physicians and another by forty-nine native medical practitioners in Bombay. The Blue-book "Consumption of Opium in India," issued in 1892, under the direction of Lord Cross, contained a considerable bulk of testimony to the same

Lord Brassey : As we all know you are a man of business and you have dealt with the practical affairs of the world on a large scale, and you no doubt appreciate the position of the Indian Government in this matter with reference to the necessities of revenue and you are aware that in the present financial condition there would be a serious difficulty in substituting other sources of revenue for that which is drawn from opium? Of course we all know that when we have not money to spend we begin to look at two things—one increasing one's revenue and the other decreasing one's expenditure. The revenue of the Indian Government in 1880-81 was Rx. 74,000,000 for 1892-93 the estimate of the Indian Government is Rx. 88,000,000. Now where has that Rx. 14,000,000 increased revenue gone? The Army Charges exclusive of the Afghan War charges in 1881-82 were Rx. 13,700,000. In 1892-93 the Army Estimates were Rx. 21,159,000. The number of British soldiers in India increased from 63,065 in the Army of 1883-84 to 71,000 in the Army of 1891. The native soldiers have increased from 126,000 to 149,090; the two Armies have increased by 31,000 men. That is an increased expenditure of something like eight millions on the Army. It is not for me to say that that Army expenditure is useless or unnecessary, but it strikes any one looking at it that that is a very enormous increase. Whether the frontier policy of India or the annexation policy was a wise one or not, I cannot help thinking that if reforms are properly carried out in Indian expenditure and the resources of India properly developed, the loss of the opium revenue, which, remember, is only three millions after all, would not be appreciable. With regard to the development of the resources of India, Sir William Hunter says that there are 220,000 square miles of cultivated area in India, but the uncultivated cultivable area is 101,000 square miles. Here are surely opportunities of development. The railway system ought to be considerably developed. India has 280,000,000 inhabitants and there are only 14,000 or 15,000 miles of railway. Compare that with America with 65,000,000 of inhabitants and over 125,000 miles of railway.

Lord Brassey: The revenue per head would be very different in the two countries would it not?—No doubt that would be so. Another point I wish to make is the uncertainty of the Indian opium crop. The revenue from this source must always be unstable; so that the traffic is not only an immoral one, but it is one that even cannot be depended upon.

Lord Brassey: To sum up your evidence you allege that the opium trade is an immoral trade and that if not an immoral trade it is as low a trade as can be conceived, and you urge that it is a decreasing trade, and that China could upset the trade at any moment, and that, therefore, as a source of revenue the opium trade cannot be relied upon? Of course if the view of Sir James Ferguson is correct that China may at twelve months' notice depart from the Treaty we hold, that the Indian opium revenue is completely at the mercy of China. If the Commons do not come to the conclusion that this is an immoral trade, I venture to lay before them the view that it is as low a thing as can be imagined for a great Government to be trading in a drug nine-tenths of the use of which must be admitted to be for purposes of debauchery.

Lord Brassey: Moved by the philanthropic consideration, which I am sure we must all appreciate you have evidently taken immense pains and interested yourself very deeply in consideration of this question, but I understand that you have not personally visited India?—I am sorry to say I have not visited India or China. I am accused being a quasi-philanthropist by some of my Indian friends, but I think I may say that speaking generally I am not one of those who are carried away very often by enthusiasm on any given subject. I have endeavoured to lay before the Commission the views which have actuated me over a long period of years in endeavouring to do away with the share of the Indian Government in a trade which to quote Lord Cornwallis's phrase ought to be abandoned out of compassion for mankind.

Sir James Lyall: Has not the Government of India given up the idea of extending this trade, and is not the object now to diminish rather than increase it?—I hope that is so.

Q.—You admit that the question has two entirely separate sides, that of the internal consumption and that of export?—I have always taken the view that the Indian side of the question was not nearly so important as the Chinese side; and no doubt owing to the agitation in this country the eyes of the Indian Government have been opened to the evils of the traffic, and their vigilance has been increased.

Q.—Have you any system to suggest which would be of any material improvement?—I do not see any other way than the total prohibition of the cultivation of the poppy except for medicinal purposes and the sale by license of medical opinion.

Q.—Do you believe it is possible to prevent people getting opium if they wish it—I should think so.

Q.—A druggist has told me that even here there is no difficulty in the public purchase of opium; he mentioned one lady who was getting from his shop 10 oz. a week, and said that he knew some druggists who kept the opium made up in packets ready for their customers?—I think there is very great reason to suppose that we need further restrictions even in England.

A.—With reference to the descriptions you have read of the terrible effects of opium smoking in China, do not those apply only to cases of gross excess, such as might happen with regard to the consumption of alcoholic liquors?—I think the extracts I have read shew that opium is much more insidious than spirituous liquors. But my objection is that we are trading in this poison for the purpose of raising revenue. I say we have no right to be engaged in a trade which is detrimental.

Q.—Suppose the Chinese Government were really anxious in this matter, could they do better than follow the course now pursued by the Madras and Bombay Governments—to begin by prohibiting the import of opium except in very small amounts and under heavy duty, than to prohibit the growth entirely in China and to get the foreign opium entirely in its own hands?—Such a course taken by the Chinese Government would have the hearty co-operation of my Society. If they saw that we were really in earnest and gave up the introduction of opium into their country, their policy might be materially altered.

Dr. James Legge, Professor of Chinese Language and Literature at Oxford, and who had resided for many years among the Chinese as a Missionary in connection with the London Missionary Society, gave a long historical account of the origin and development of the custom of opium consumption, and spoke very strongly of the disastrous results entailed.

Dr. Maxwell, M.A., Secretary to the Medical Missionary Association of London, who had spent many years in Formosa, where the opium habit was very general, gave similar evidence.

The Commission adjourned till the following day. It is expected that another four days will suffice for the taking of the evidence tendered by the Anti-Opium Society and certain official evidence to be given by the India Office before the departure of the Commissioners for India.

The Queen has commanded that the India Medal of 1854, with clasps inscribed "Burma, 1889-92," and "Lushai, 1889-92," shall be granted to all troops employed in the operations in Burma between April 16, 1889, and April 7, 1892, and in Lushai between January 11, 1889, and May 13, 1892. Soldiers already in possession of the medal will receive the clasp only; and similar medals and clasps in bronze are to be given to all authorised Government followers who accompanied the troops so engaged.

The theory of the *Daily News*, that it is no longer essential to send out first-class men to the Viceroyalty of India, inasmuch as India and England are now linked by the telegraph, is a curious illustration of the limitation of the Radical vision, remarks the *Pioneer*. On the same principle, were this economy of capacity carried to its utmost extent, we need only procure one first-class genius, set him down in a chamber in Downing Street, from which he may be "switched on" to the British Empire generally, and the rest of the nation may be mediocrities. Governors, commanders, admirals, diplomats all are to look to the great man sitting at the end of the wire in the metropolis, instead of trusting to their own judgment and relying on their own capacity. If ever there was a theory calculated to stunt genius to the proportions of mediocrity, to destroy the great men of to-day and ensure that there shall be no great men to-morrow, it is this. You can debase a proconsul to the level of a clerk by the agency of the telegraph, but in that case you must not expect the work of the Empire to be done in the spirit of a proconsul. Because in these later days the telegraph has been used to hamper and obstruct good government in the dependencies of the Empire, we are asked to believe that the necessity for Governors of first-rate ability no longer exists. There has at no time been, and there is never likely to be, a great commodity of Clives or Dalhousies: but let us not check a possible supply by affecting that there is no demand, nor, if at any time the nation be barren, attempt to conceal our chagrin by pretending we do not want great men because we do not need them. One might almost say, that just because the telegraph exists now-a-days, India needs a Viceroy of exceptional sagacity and force of character, who will be able alike to conceive the true policy for the advantage of the Empire, and to carry it out, tick the telegraph never so loudly in his ear.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

FINAL TIE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* WORCESTER REGIMENT.

It would have been almost impossible to have had a more glorious termination of the greatest Rugby Tournament which has ever been held in this City, than the final tie which was played on Saturday last. The proceedings from a spectator's point of view were attended by the greatest *eclat*. The conditions which obtained were all in favour of good and attractive play. The weather was fine, and although a trifle warm, could hardly have been objected to by the most exacting player; hard and fast, it favoured the open game that was played. The crowd which turned out was, perhaps, the largest that has ever filled the Cooperage. The reserved enclosure was simply packed, and all around an excited concourse of spectators pressed on to the ropes, four or five deep. A tremour, such as always flows like mesmerism from any decisive event, agitated the assemblage, and the character of the game was such that the interest was maintained at high pressure to the very end. The form of both teams had been fully exposed in previous matches, and the anticipation that the tug-of-war which would ensue by the meeting of the rival cracks would be of the sternest description, was fulfilled in every particular. A desperate struggle was made, and such was the reserve of force which either team discovered at critical moments, when to the onlookers it seemed that exhaustion must necessarily follow the fierce bouts that were a feature throughout the game, that the issue was in doubt till the very moment when Mr. Symes, the referee, piped the cessation of hostilities.

Marshall Reid, the captain of the Bombay Gymkhana team, greatly strengthened his command by the substitution of John and Carter for other players. John, who is one of the nippiest half-backs in the country, proved invaluable in his legitimate position on the right wing, and with Tulloch to support him on the left, the half-back combination was as strong as any we have ever seen. Carter was a splendid addition to a really good line of forwards. His weight and dogged determination made him a conspicuous figure throughout the game, and where the struggle was the fiercest, there was Carter fighting like a demon. It seems almost invidious to single out for special mention any individual from the Gymkhana forward division. They all worked together with magnificent combination and terrier-like pertinacity. They were always on the ball, and both in play and strength fairly bore down all opposition. We think, however, that Roberts might have been given a chance in the forward division. The three-quarters were, of course, the same as had taken the conceit out of the mighty Welsh in the great match, on Wednesday last, but Reid finding that his forward division was so much superior to that of the Worcesters, early in the game withdrew Clark, and played him as a three-quarter, thus after the manner of the Welsh, having a quartette in this important department. It proved a fine piece of generalship, and Clark played with such skill that he fully justified his association with men of such great reputation as is enjoyed by Marshall Reid, Walpole, and Cave. The Worcesters played the same team which on Thursday made such havoc in the ranks of the Rangers, and those who have followed the Tournament need hardly be reminded of what a fine level lot the fifteen are and of the scientific game they play. The rivals thus took the field with their chances fairly evenly balanced, and the crowd settled down in the expectation of witnessing a royal fight, and in this they were not disappointed. After a grim and fierce battle full of incident and interest the Bombay Gymkhana at length prevailed, having shown a decided superiority in every branch of the game and snatched a victory from their keen and vigorous opponents, who though beaten certainly acquitted themselves with credit. The verdict, one goal and two tries to nil, does not quite index the character of the play. That the Worcesters did not score in the second half must in all fairness be attributed to some very hard luck. They would not, however, have won under any circumstances, but their defeat would, if a run of Calvert's had come off, have looked less signal on paper.

It was seven minutes past five before Mr. Symes, the referee, had the contending forces marshalled. The signal to begin was at once followed by hard, close, and equal play, which presaged the even nature of the game. The Gymkhana forwards, in spite of the fierce resistance of the Worcesters, gradually worked the ball into the Visitors' "25," where Reid and Walpole gained much ground by clever kicking into touch. The Worcesters made frantic efforts to maintain the virginity of their keep, and at one period it looked as if the rushing tactics they adopted would give them relief, but the local three-quarters and half-backs were not to be denied and supported their forwards with such effect that the venue of the fight was again shifted to dangerous proximity of the Worcester's citadel. The scrimmages were long and splendidly contested, but at last Reid, who was always there or thereabouts, picked up the ball, and passed it to Cave who made a grand run in spite of the most determined hustling, and touched down on the extreme left, thus drawing first blood for Bombay. Reid made a gallant attempt to reach the posts, and though the direction and force of the kick seemed all that was required, yet the ball went wide by several feet. After gaining this advantage, Reid strengthened his back division by playing Clark as an outside right three-quarter. As soon as the ball was put into play again, the Gymkhana forced the game and the tide of the battle surged to the Worcester half, but Fagan and Hovell well backed up made a supreme effort to equalize matters and a bit of fine passing on the part of the three-quarters, enabled Calvert to get clean away. He dodged and sprinted magnificently, and was within an ace of securing a try when Vines, the Gymkhana back, who had kept his head with wonderful coolness, tackled, and brought the Worcester man to the ground. It was a splendid save, and the Indian Marine man deserves great credit for staving off what seemed irretrievable disaster. The game then became pretty equal, and fairly open, and after some clipping up and down play Reid attempted a difficult drop and only missed the posts by a few inches. The Worcesters played up and Calvert and Fagan made several short runs, but could never break through the defence of the Gymkhana backs. There were some capital individual performances during the last ten minutes of the period, but the bout ended without any further scoring, the Gymkhana leading by two points to nil.

The resumption of play in the second half discovered the rivals wonderfully fresh after their exhausting efforts during the first part of the game. The stamina and combination of the local forwards however, soon began to tell with effect. For the first ten minutes the Worcesters fairly held their own, but after that they were compelled to give ground though they disputed every inch of it. The Gymkhana three-quarters showed to immense advantage, and their passing was particularly clean and neat. The ball was never muffed and the dodging clever. Back to their "25" were the Worcesters beaten time after time, till at last Fagan by a splendid punt relieved the pressure at a very critical moment, and getting the ball well away followed it up with Calvert in close attendance right over the middle line, but the great chance these two grand runners had secured was robbed them by an adverse and distinctly faulty decision of the referee who declared the ball out of play, although it had fallen several feet on the right side of the flag. This decision was terribly rough on the Worcesters who, in face of the opposition against them, could not afford to give away a single point. After this the Gymkhana had all the best of the play, and a penalty kick which was claimed by Babington nearly resulted in Reid placing a goal. Bombay, all playing up together, then made a very determined attack, and from a neat pass by Walpole, Clark got right in and effected a very successful try which Reid easily converted into the first and only goal scored during the game. Both sides showed signs of tiring, which was only natural, considering the very hard work they had already put in. The play was more open and the scrimmages hardly as fierce as previously but the backs of both sides, occasionally showed up with exceptional brilliancy, and Clark and Cave of Bombay, with Fagan and Calvert of Kamtee, came in for much applause from the spectators. Cave at last got his opportunity, and never making a mistake scored a try having run over nearly half the length of the ground. The kick at goal proved too difficult. The Worcesters then made their last despairing effort. The onslaught was magnificent, but so also was the stand which the Gymkhana made against it. The fighting was furious and a bit unscientific, and did not result definitely. The game ended in the dusk of the twilight in a well-deserved victory for the Gymkhana by nine points to nil. It was a great and a glorious struggle, the equal of which has, perhaps, never been seen on the Cooperage. The best team undoubtedly won, and the Gymkhana for the first time in their career annexed the handsome Challenge Cup, a feat of which they may well be proud, for never has the trophy been won by a combination of greater science, stamina, and speed. It is difficult to apportion the honours of the victory, but it will hardly be gainsaid that Marshall Reid deserves the lion's share, not only for the magnificent form he showed in his position in the field, but also for the wonderful skill with which he captained his team.

The following are the names of the players:—

Worcester Regt. (Maroon)	Bombay Gymkhana. (White.)
Back.	Back.
Pte. Shaw.	D. F. Vines.
¾ Backs.	¾ Backs.
Lt. Fagan.	G. E. Cave
Lt. Calvert.	M. Reid (capt.)
Corpl. Bough.	A. Walpole
½ Backs.	P. Clark.
Lt. Stuart.	½ Backs.
Lt. Stubbs.	H. E. John
Forwards.	D. F. Tulloch.
Lt. Carey.	Forwards.
Lt. Caley.	S. Babington.
Capt. Hovell (capt)	B. G. Buchanan.
Pte. Walter.	B. R. Cadell.
Pte. Ward.	A. J. Carter.
Pte. Wall.	H. F. Cleveland.
Loe.-Corpl. Newell.	H. D. Hammond.
Pte. Coles.	E. H. Hickman
Pte. Grainger.	G. J. L. Home.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

The inspection of No. 2 Company of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery took place at their head-quarters, in Nesbit Road, on Friday night, at 8-30 p.m. A large number of the company answered the summons, and after a few minutes of preliminary drill, were drawn up in line in the large drill hall, awaiting the arrival of the inspecting officer, Colonel D. V. Shortland, R.A., who arrived shortly after 9 p.m., accompanied by Major G. W. Roughton, the Commandant of the Corps. After ascertaining the strength of the Corps, Colonel Shortland addressed the Company, and expressed his admiration of the hearty response of the members of the battery in turning out in such force. He was very glad to see that the company had steadily advanced since its formation, and was now of nearly the same strength as No. 1 Company. He had watched with pleasure the steady advancement of the Corps in general since its formation in 1887, and he felt proud to say that the R.A. would only be too happy in time of action, to avail themselves of services which could be rendered by the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, which had proved itself a great acquisition. He too heard with great pleasure the favourable reports which had been made of the Corps when in camp at Mahaluxmi, and was glad to hear that their manner and drilling on the guns in the Fort was as smart as the R.A. He deeply regretted to inform the Company that it was the last time he would have the very pleasure of being with the Corps, the growth of which he had watched from its infancy. He was about to complete his service, and would shortly leave for England; but although he would be very distant, yet he would see from the Bombay papers how the Corps would progress in years to come. He complimented Major Roughton and the officers of the company on the smart body of men on parade, and wished the officers and men success in years to come.

The parade was then sub-divided into six gun detachments, which drilled on the 25-pounder gun in turns under Sergeant-Major Chart, and Sergeants Marsland and Jackson.

After the gun-drill had been gone through the Company was again drawn up in line, when Colonel Shortland again addressed the men and expressed his satisfaction at the really smart manner in which they worked the gun. But he trusted that the men would not merely be satisfied with a knowledge of their individual duties when on the gun, but that each member would study carefully the entire working of the gun. He then bade the Corps "farewell" and every prosperity in years to come.

Major Roughton responded on behalf of the Company, and sincerely thanked Colonel Shortland for his kindness in coming to inspect the men on that night, and said he felt proud of being able to show him such a smart body of men. He was, indeed, very sorry to hear of the impending termination of Colonel Shortland's Indian career. He (Colonel Shortland) had seen the Corps in its infancy, and, again, now saw No. 2 Company, the formation of which was never dreamt of on the organisation of the Corps in 1887. Before he concluded, he called on the parade to give three hearty cheers for Colonel Shortland.

The cheers were lustily given, making the hall resound to the echo.

The parade was then dismissed.

Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, B. V. A., Captain Wilson, Lieutenant Barrow, and 2nd Lieutenant Robertson were the officers on parade.

MILITARY NEWS.

The present sanctioned strength of 300 donkey stallions in Bengal is to be increased by 30 in the next financial year, consisting of 15 Italian, 5 Cyprian, and 10 Persian donkeys.

The Queen has approved the bestowal of a good service pension upon Col. George Corrie Bird, who was specially mentioned in despatches and promoted for his services in the last Afghan War.

The services of Lieutenant Bell, 14th Bombay Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for appointment as officiating Squadron Officer, Central India Horse.

A cinerator, invented and patented by Colonel Rennick, 18th Bengal Infantry, is about to be tried at Dum-Dum and Manipur, with a view to testing its suitability for general adoption in cantonments.

The Commander-in-Chief has nominated Capt. F. R. Maunsell, R.A.; Capt. N. O. D. Hickman, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Capt. E. A. H. Alderson, Royal West Kent; Capt. F. A. Fortescue, King's Royal Rifles; Major W. Adye, Royal Irish Rifles; Capt. C. M. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps; and Lieut. I. Phillips, Indian Staff-Corps, for admission to the Staff College.

Col. J. H. Wodehouse, C.B., C. M. G., R.A., the second in command of the Egyptain Army, is leaving that force after having served with it since its first reorganisation under English officers in Jaunary 1883. He has been much service with it in the Soudan, and is one of the many officers who have made a reputation in Egypt. He was recently entertained at dinner by a large number of officers and others at Cairo, and his departure is much regretted, and will be a real loss to the Egyptian Army.

The whole question really turns on the point, What are staff appointments? The best way to avoid this jealousy would be to separate the purely supply and transport branches from the others, and to issue an Army Order pointing out that these are reserved for the Army Service Corps. Why is it that appointments on the gymnastic staff are for only two years, while all other staff appointments are for five? At present when an officer is appointed inspector of gymnasia in any district he is not seconded in his battalion, and consequently his brother officers have to do his work while he is away drawing extra pay in a staff appointment. When the appointment is only for ten years it is easy to understand why he is not seconded, as this would lead to the multiplication of supernumerary captains, but it is impossible to understand what valid argument can be used against giving the appointment for a term of five years, in which case the holder of it would be seconded, as is done when an officer is appointed to an adjutancy of auxiliary forces. There are also several cases of officers who have been some years in colonial employment without being seconded in their battalions, which is distinctly hard lines on their brother officers, and does no good beyond saving the pay of the officers concerned, who are not replaced, as they should be, as soon as they are confirmed in their appointments.

POONA CRICKET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 23.

The beautiful cricket ground at Ganeshkhind presented a very gay and lively scene on Friday last, when Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel's team scored their big triumph. H. E. Lord Harris had invited all the members of the school and cricket clubs about Poona of all races and sizes to witness the match. Tents had been provided for the guests, a tent specially set apart for Parsee ladies, and several for the general public, and the refreshments provided by the Governor were dispensed by Mr. Cocks, the energetic steward of Government House.

The morning was intensely hot, the sun shining with great fierceness, rendering the shelter of the tents especially grateful. Ganeshkhind having won the toss, elected to bat, and about 11-15 the fray began. His Excellency and Colonel Harris went in first, Mistry and Chonkar bowling. Colonel Harris was, strange to say, clean-bowled in a few minutes, and Dr. Martin took his place. Lord Harris, although he did not seem quite so bright as usual, began hitting out with great freedom, and his new partner and himself pulled up the score rapidly, but when Dr. Martin had made 30 he was run out. Captain Cox (who did so well in the Presidency match) only scored one, when Bapasola bowled him. Captain Fowle next followed on, and play went well for a time, when Lord Harris was put out by a splendid catch by Mr. J. M. Patel. His Excellency made two good hits for five, and eight fours in his score. Captain Stockdale went in next, but only made one, when Bapasola dismissed him. Mistry, who was bowling, caught Sergeant Elliott, Stockdale's successor, when he had just broken his egg. When Captain Fowle was bowled by Bapasola shortly afterwards there was very little left, one member of the team not batting and the other two adding one to the score between them.

The other side went in a few minutes later, Mr. Framjee Patel and Mr. Chonkar batting first, Sharp and Captain Fowle taking on the bowling, the latter's two overs being maidens. Chonkar drove Sharp's first ball for three, and got two off the first ball in his next over. Patel made a good three off Fowle, but was soon after bowled by Sharp. Mr. D. D. Kanga followed on but went out almost immediately not adding to the score at all. D. E. Mody next joined Chonkar, and commenced hitting out freely. By tiffin time they had raised the score to 26.

They continued the same way after tiffin, 3s and 4s being the order of the day. When 50 appeared on the board, Stockdale took up the bowling from Capt. Fowle, but nothing came of this till the score mounted to 72, when Mody was sharply caught in the slips by Lord Harris. Mr. N. C. Bapasola went in but only made seven, when Col. Harris, who had relieved Sharp, bowled him in the first ball. Mr. S. D. Spencer next appeared at the wickets and the Parsee total soon reached 100. Chonkar next was dismissed by his Excellency catching him in the slips, he having made 48 runs in good style. Colonel Harris again took on the bowling for a short time but nothing resulted. Spencer and Mistry, who had joined him, playing very well together. This young batsman exhibited much more caution in his play than he did in the Presidency match, and with his partner, Mr. Spencer, made a very good show of first-rate batting. When the score reached 175 Mistry was bowled by Capt. Fowle, Mr. A. N. Tyabjee was caught by Elliott at long-field off, when he had made 10 runs, but by this time 200 had appeared on the board, and when Mr. Spencer was taken behind the wickets the game terminated for a total score of 221 for the loss of eight wickets. The result of the game came as a great surprise to most people, for the Ganeshkhind team have been playing exceedingly well throughout the season. The present victory is a good set off against the reverse sustained by the Parsees in the Presidency match, and the result reflects great credit on the popular and enterprising captain of the team. The applause which came from all sides of the field showed how hearty was the congratulation of the Parsees on their well-earned victory.

THE PRESIDENCY-PARSEE MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As one who has taken a great deal of interest in cricket for many years past, I beg leave to say a word on the last Presidency match to Parsee cricketers, most of whom are my personal friends. I am a Parsee, and very heartily congratulate Dr. Trask and his gallant team for the well-earned and signal victory they have achieved over the Parsee Eleven. I think it is most ungenerous to plead excuses for the defeat. I think the Presidency Eleven would have secured their brilliant victory, even if they had not the physical advantages of the wicket, which they had. It is also idle to plead the absence of some good cricketers. This difficulty is always felt, sometimes by this side, sometimes by that. The only difference is that generally the difficulty felt by the Europeans is due to unavoidable circumstances, while that felt by my co-religionists is generally due to pig-headedness. The great lesson the Parsees have to take from the result of this match is that they should not expect to keep up their cricket reputation if they do not honestly work for it. What I admire in the Europeans is this, that they perseveringly worked and practised for a number of years until they achieved their brilliant success on which I have so much pleasure in congratulating them. Defeat after defeat made them more than ever zealous. I wish to bring this to the notice of my Parsee friends that they may follow the excellent example of their adversaries, and work honestly and diligently to make themselves fit to achieve a victory. If Mr. Patel and the majority of the team will continue to neglect their duty as they did this season, it will be no prophecy to say that they will fare no better than they have done this time. They did not once practise together this season! I should rather wish to see them receive more defeats if they cannot be otherwise goaded to do what is required of them.—Yours, &c.,

Elphinstone Circle, Fort. R. J. R.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you convey through the medium of your esteemed paper my hearty thanks to our energetic Acting Commissioner of Police for straining his every nerve to bring about an effective reconciliation among the Hindu and Mahomedan sections in Bombay, I happened to see him this morning, while on my way to office, walking about the Mothi Bazaar urging upon merchants the necessity of keeping their shops open as an assurance that the rumour about a renewal of disturbance is groundless and set on foot by some budmashes. Certainly the panic arising from such rumour always has the effect of bringing the business of this active mercantile *Urbs prima in Indis* to a standstill. The disastrous consequences following from such mischief are innumerable and tell very heavily upon the poor classes that endeavour their best with their daily labour to keep the wolf from the door. Sir, I may be allowed to say, however powerful the police force may be to hold the city under its control, still, until the influence of the leaders of the budmashes is brought to bear upon them, no sanguine hope can be entertained about the thorough order and restoration of peace in the city. I feel confident that until the author or authors of the mischief is or are detected, and visited with exemplary punishment and made known by public proclamation issuing from the legal authority, of course, of the Commissioner, the public will never feel safe from the consequences of such panics in future.

W. C. M.

A droll "milk war" broke out some weeks ago in the Alsatian town of Rappoltsweiler, on account of the cow-owners demanding 20 pfennige (2½d.) per quart for their milk. The housewives refused to pay more than 11 pfennige, and remained mistresses of the situation. But the war has broken out again. One day, punctually at four o'clock, the city herald beat his drum and announced that the milkfarmers must charge the 20 pfennige. Half-an-hour later he gave out that the housewives had determined to pay no more than 2d. Only a quarter-of-an-hour passed before the city "summoner" again sounded his drum and stated that the decision of the farmers was irrevocable, and a little later announced that the decision of the ladies was as irrevocable as that of the cow-farmers. Young and old followed the venerable crier with shouts of laughter. The end is doubtful. "Rather would we pour our milk into the river!" say the farmers. "And we will rather give up our coffee with milk, much as we love it," say the women.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A resolution in the current issue of the *Calcutta Gazette* introduces an important change in the tonnage scale under which ships are at present distributed to the various grades of pilots. Numerous memorials, it is stated, have lately been received from mate pilots showing that during the past six months their income has seriously fallen off. The existing scale was so arranged as "to reserve ships of large tonnage for the more experienced pilots, and also to secure, as far as possible, an average income to each pilot proportionate to his standing in the service." It is believed that during the five years 1888 to 1892 the scale worked fairly satisfactorily; but the local Government has admitted the justice of the memorials presented by the mate pilots and a new scale has now been introduced. The following is the distribution of ships under the revised rules:—Branch Pilots, above 2,800 tons; Senior Master Pilots from 1,601 to 2,800 tons; Junior Pilots from 1,601 to 2,200 tons; and Mate Pilots, up to 1,600 tons.

The Calcutta mail train was delayed three hours on Wednesday by to an accident near Serampore. The tender was derailed owing to the breaking of two tyres, and the permanent-way was cut up for about half-a-mile. No one was injured.

An extraordinary report is current among natives in the Punjab regarding affairs in Kabul, which we have every reason to trust has no foundation whatever in fact, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*. It is to the effect that a short while ago the Amir went down to inspect the trials of some new guns made in the Kabul workshops under Mr. Pyne's auspices; that during the trial one of the guns, owing to some defect, burst, killing two men, and narrowly missed killing the Amir himself; that, thereupon, the belief arose that Mr. Pyne had arranged it on purpose with the intention of killing the Amir, and that he was put to death. The circulation of this rumour, for which we have been as yet able to trace no origin, has of course given rise to sinister anticipations among the natives regarding the safety of the Mission; but we have every hope that there is no truth whatever in the story.

Final sanction has been accorded to holding a camp at Ferozepore between the 20th November and 19th December, composed of Q. Battery, R.H.A., 10th and 68th Field Batteries, 10th Hussars, 18th Bengal Lancers, 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, 24th and 27th Punjab Infantry, 34th Pioneers, 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkha Rifles and 1st Battalion 4th Gurkha Rifles.

On the 23rd September Colonel Hurlock Pritchard, Accountant-General, Military Department, enters his fifty-eighth year. It might be surprising, observes the Lahore paper, that this officer has been thus permitted to serve so long beyond the prescribed age of fifty-five years, or beyond the usual five years' tenure of his appointment, but for the unjustifiable way in which extensions have of late been given in almost every Department. This abuse is causing universal discontent, and runs counter to every principle of justice.

The Darjiling Himalayan Railway Company's approximate earnings for the week ended 9th September were Rs. 10,551-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892 Rs. 7,529-0-0. Increase Rs. 3,022-0-0. Receipts per mile for the week ended 9th September, 1893, Rs. 206,14-1. Corresponding period of 1890, Rs. 147-10-0. Increase, Rs. 59-4-1. Receipts from 1st July to 9th September 1893, Rs. 1,08,473-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 1,05,279-0-0. Increase Rs. 3,194-0-0.

The South Indian Railway's traffic receipts for the week ending 26th August were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 79,398-2-1, and for goods, etc., Rs. 70,619-9-1, making altogether Rs. 1,50,017-11-2, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 143-13-4. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 1,30,239-15-10 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 117-12-1.

Surgeon-General Richardson, the retiring Inspector-General of Hospitals for the North-West, was entertained at a farewell dinner given by his brother doctors at Lucknow. With a modesty characteristic of the man, he had rushed away from Naini Tal to escape a similar attention there, but got caught on the way. In Dr. Richardson's early retirement the Government loses one of its best servants, and the Medical Department one of its best friends.

The Local Government have asked the Upper India Chamber of Commerce to nominate one of its members to a seat on the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor. Presumably, Mr. W. E. Cooper, who has been President of the Chamber since its commencement, will be returned. As many as forty commercial concerns, including all those of any importance that exist in the Punjab and the North-West, now belong to this prosperous association.

The Wing of the 5th Gurkhas sent into the Khagan Valley to safegard the convoys conveying supplies to Chilas is encamped at Besul, nearly 11,000 feet above sea-level. The climate is perfect at this season of the year, and the camping ground a good one with plenty of grazing in the neighbourhood. Besul lies close to the Chichargah Pass west of the Babusar. A small party accompanied Colonel Hutchinson to the summit of the pass, 13,500 feet, on the 8th instant, the climb only taking between four and five hours. The road was found to be practicable for ponies the whole way, and the descent on the further side was easy. A small stream flows down the hill into the Aphoota Nullah and thence into the Lalusar Lake. No trace of the Kohistanis was seen, the tracks of traders' ponies alone showing that the Pass was used. By the Chichargah a force could easily drop down upon Jalkot, one of the strongholds of the local tribesmen, but this will probably not be required, as the Kohistanis seem to have had enough fighting for the present. The Gurkhas will remain at Besul until the beginning of November, by which time it is hoped that all supplies will have been passed on the Chilas. This, however, is largely dependent upon the weather: an early fall of snow in the autumn may seriously interfere with the successful working of the transport. Sir William Lockhart has crossed the Babusar to Chilas and should by this time be back again on Khagan.

It was only to be expected that wild rumours should circulate regarding trouble at Kabul as soon as the Mission has started; but no good purpose can be served by the publication of bazaar reports, observes the *Pioneer*. One which has been published, to the effect that Mr. Pyne had been put to death, scarcely needs contradiction. That enterprising Englishman was alive and well according to very recent reports, and enjoying the full favour of the Amir.

A revised project for water-supply works has been sanctioned for the cantonment of Secunderabad. The works are estimated to cost Rs. 2,70,490. It was originally proposed to conrtract a reservoir on the Trimmulgherry rocks at a cost of over three lakhs; but this project has been abandoned, and it has now been decided to construct a reservoir on the Gun Rock at a less cost. A saving will also be effected in the annual cost of the water-works under the revised project.

The Rulers of the States of Kathiawar have set on foot a fund to provide a memorial of the late Colonel William Scott, Political Agent. Up to the present the following amounts have been subscribed:—H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Junagbadh Rs. 1,000; H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar Rs. 500; H. H. the Raja Saheb of Dhrangadhra, Rs. 400; H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Palitana Rs. 400; H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Dhrole Rs. 300; and H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, Rs. 300. Subscriptions are also promised by other Chiefs.

Mr. Chamberlain states that an announcement that he intends to sail for the United States on Sept, 27 is premature and unauthorised. It will depend upon the date of the Parliamentary adjournment whether the right hon. gentleman sails at that time or on a later date, as, if necessary, he is prepared to abandon his intended visit to American.

The marriage between Mr. Ewing Wrigley Grimshaw, of the Indian Staff Corps, son of the Registrar-General for Ireland, and Miss Matilda Caroline Haviland Kaye, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Kaye, of the Cork District Staff, and granddaughter of the late Mr. W. J. Kaye, of the Foreign Office, took place at St. Marys' Dover, on Sept. 5. Mr. Ernest Grimshaw, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man, and Miss Kitty Kaye, sister of the bride, supported by the Misses Grimshaw, and four other lady friends, as bridesmaids, and Master Clayton Grimshaw as page.

The Indian relief trooping season for 1893-94 opened on the 7th inst., by the departure from Portsmouth of the Serapis, which sailed at 9-30 a.m., for Bombay. She conveyed the 5th Dragoon Guards, with drafts from the 5th and 16th Lancers and 7th and 19th Husssaars, besides infantry details, her total passenger list being 50 officers, 1,042 men, 93 women, and 74 children. A list of officers who sailed in the Serapis was given in our last issue.

The Bertillon system of measuring criminals for purposes of identification, is now employed at the Madras Penitentiary, and the members of the Police Departmont are being instructed in the use of the authropometrical instruments. The head-office of the Anthropometrical Department will be in the office of the Inspector-General of Police, South Beach. A large number of measuring instruments of the newest design have arrived from Calcutta, and the system will soon be introduced throughout this Presidency

Vice-Admiral Sir A. C. F. Heneage, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, made an official inspection on Friday, Sept. 1, of the new first class battleship Empress of India, which is being got ready in Chatham Dockyard for her first commission. The crew of the Anson will be turned over at Chatham to the Empress of India, which will take the place of the Anson as flagship in the Mediterranean. The latter vessel is to be at once taken in hand in Chatham Dockyard, and refitted and repaired in rediness to be again despatched to the Mediterranean, there to relieve the Colossus. The Empress of India is ordered to be commissioned on Sept. 12 by Captain A. F. St. Clair. The Colsssus is to return to Chatham, where she will be paid off, after being in commission upwards of six years.

The marriage of Miss Lily Schelesinger, daughter of Mr. Sabastian B. Schlesinger, with Lieutenant Ernst von Reibnitz, eldest son of his Excellency General von Reibnitz, will take place by special licence at St. George's Chapel, Albemarle Street, on Monday, Oct. 2.

The marriage took place at St. Stephen's Church South Kensington, on Sept. 5, of Miss Blanche Lintorn Simmons, daughter of Field Marshal Sir John Lintorn Simmons, and Captain Charles Edward Orman, of the Essex Regiment. The service was choral. The Field Marshal gave his daughter away. The best man was Mr. Julius Orman, brother of the bridegroom. There were four bridesmaids, Miss M. Orman and Miss Orman, sisters of the bridegroom, Miss Weston and Miss F. Weston, cousins of the bride. The ceremony was conducted by the Chaplain-General to the Forces, assisted by the Rev. J. C. Longe. The newly married couple afterwards left for Furness Abbey for their honeymoon tour.

The death is announced of Mr. William Hay, town clerk of Dundee, a gentleman who counted among his official predecessors a member of the family of Mr. Gladstone. This was Herbert Gladstone (or Gladstanes, as the name was then written), who flourished some three centuries ago. Herbert Gladstone was not only the town clerk of Dundee, but also one of its bailies. Of his history, however, little is known; and he is remembered only as the father of George Gladstone, who, from 1603 to 1615, was Archbishop of St. Andrews and Primate of all Scotland. The name of Herbert, it is interesting to note, has been used in the Gladstone family for a very long period. It was the name not only of the Gladstone who was town clerk of Dundee, but also of the Gladstone who in 1296 signed the Ragmans Roll.

Lord Rosebery has intimated to Lord Egerton of Tatton, chairman of the Manchester Ship Canal Company, his inability to comply with the latter's request that he should issue a circular to her Majesty's representatives abroad announcing the completion of the undertaking. Lord Rosebery points out that it is contrary to the practice of the Foreign Office to employ its representatives in calling attention to new industrial enterprises.

The board of Trade returns for August show an increase in the imports of 157,720S. and a decrease in the exports of 521,152*l*. as compared with 1892. During the eight months of this year there has been a decrease in the imports of 15,102,036*l*. and in the exports of 4,416,437*l*.

The Queen's approval of Mr. E. Spencer Pratt as United States Consul-General at Singapore; Mr. Cesare Barboro as Italian Consul at Bombay; Mr. E. E. Lorgeon as French Consul at Rangoon, are notified in the *Gazette*.

The following preferments and appointments have been made:—Lewis, Rev. R. D. M. A., chaplain to the *Malabar*. Wilson, R. V. chaplain to the *Empress of India*.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—The visit of the Italian Prince to Germany is looked on here as simply one more proof of the harmony which exist between Germany and Italy, to which King Humbert made allusion by drinking to the health of his "best friend." But the attitude taken up by the French Press on the score that it is in Alsace-Lorraine that the Prince of Naples is to sojourn, and the recent occurrences at Aigues-Mortes have given the visit an importance which it does not intrinsically possess. The *Vossische Zeitung* says that the alliance between Italy and Germany is a necessity for Europe, and that the outbursts of passion on the part of the French strengthen it as much as the personal relations of the monarchs.

The cordial reception of the Crown Prince of Italy by the German Emperor, and the important speech afterwards made by his Imperial Majesty at Metz, are the most striking events in continental politics. The Crown Prince of Italy and suite arrived at Coblentz on Saturday, and were welcomed at the station by the Emperor with much military pomp. At seven o'clock their Majesties entertained their princely guests and the civil and military dignitaries of the province at dinner. His Majesty, in proposing the health of his Royal guest, said:—His Majesty the King of Italy, in the spirit of old comradeship in arms, has been so good as to send his son, his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Italy to spend a short time among us. While expressing my sincere satisfaction, as well as my heartfelt thanks on this account, I drink to the welfare of his Majesty the King of Italy, and of our friends the Italian Army. Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah! The Crown Prince of Italy then rose and made the following reply:—Sire, ringrazio vostra maesta delle molte costanti gentilezze usatemi, e delle amabili espressioni chemi avete rivolte. Sire, io bevo alla vostra salute, a quella di sua maesta l'Imperatrice e Regina e della famiglia imperiale e reale ed all esercito germanico.

A Dalziel telegram from Askhabad, in the Transcaspian district, dated September 6, says:—The news of the despatch of a British mission to Cabul has caused a great deal of excitement among the native population of Afghanistan. This intelligence has had an unfavourable effect on the Ameer's popularity with his people, while his son is the object of popular favour.

A telegram from Tashkend, dated September 1, announces the arrival there of Baron Vrevsky, the Governor-General of Russian Turkestan. Baron Vrevsky had been visiting Ferghana.

According to the St. Petersburg *Messager Officiel* the exploring expedition under M M. Roborofsky and Koslof left the village of Okhotnitski, in the province of Semiretchensk, on July 24 last. After crossing the Chinese frontier the party was to march eastward towards the Muzart Range, and thence proceed to Khan Tegri and he basin of the great Yulduz River.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 8TH SEPTEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Assam, Captain T. F. Creery, with the Overland Mails of Sept. 8, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 6 p.m. on Saturday. She brought the following passengers :—

From London.

Mr J White
Major Deering
Capt J R Sandwith
Mr T J P Jeffery
Mr W L Allen
Surg-Capt J P Barry
Mr A Penfound
Mr A J Brown
Miss E Corkery
Lieut F E Nixon
Surg-Capt Morgan
Mr C R Elliott
Mrs C Tresidder and child
Mr W R Jennings
Surg-Capt and Mrs Young
Mr H P White
Mr and Mrs Hoyles & infant
Miss Harding
Mr P Ezekiel
Mr Rendall
Mr W R Steele
Mr G H Hyde
Mr Roome
Mr W Heycock
Lieut W R Stone

From Brindisi.

Miss H Richardson
Capt R B Page
Capt Radcliffe
Capt J B Edwards
Mr Hope
Lieut W Warner
Mr Popham Young
Mr and Mrs Powell
Capt O'Brien
Capt Keary
Capt W Stewart
Mr A S Cruickshank
Mr Vicar Smith
Col Moore
Mr Ibbertson
Mr C W White
Mr Ostermeyer
Mr Backrach
Mr Jolenberg
Lieut Nuttall
Mr A V Dunlop Best
Mr A Scholderes
Capt Holloway

From Port Said.—H E Riya Khan.

From Aden.

Dr F C Young
Mr F S Johnstone
Mr A T Fox

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Parliamentary.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, addresses to the Queen were adopted praying that the Royal assent might be withheld from the scheme for Intermediate and Technical Education in Wales. On Tuesday Earl Spencer moved the second reading of the Irish Home Rule Bill in a long and earnest speech, in reply to which the Duke of Devonshire moved an amendment for the rejection of the bill. Among subsequent speakers were Lord Zetland, Lord Cowper, Lord Brassey, and Earl Cadogan. The debate was adjourned. The debate was continued on Wednesday until nearly half-past 1 a.m., and was again adjourned. Among the principal speakers were the Duke of Argyll and Lords Playfair, Cross, Londonderry, Ashbourne, and Ripon.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. Gladstone moved his resolution concerning the business of the House, and, with some modifications and after discussion, it was agreed to by 162 to 93. Mr. Gladstone stated that the business of the autumn Session would consist of the Parish Councils Bill and the Employers' Liability Bill. Tuesday night was devoted to the consideration of the Civil Service Estimates in Committee of Supply. The Estimates were again considered on Wednesday, and there were short discussions on various subjects. Sir R. Temple was complaining of the conduct of the Government in relation to the Siam difficulties when the House adjourned.

The House of Lord's Standing Committee on Tuesday considered the Elementary Education (School Attendance) Bills for England and Scotland, the Companies (Winding-up) Bill, the Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Consignations Bill, and the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Bill, and, after making some amendments in the last-mentioned Bill, ordered them all to be reported to the House.

Political.

Writing to Mr. Carvell Williams, M.P., on the subject of Welsh disestablishment, Mr. Gladstone says that undoubtedly, when the choice and order of measures for the Session come under consideration, the question must be taken into view whether a second Suspensory Bill would be satisfactory, and whether a complete measure ought in preference to be introduced.

Ireland.

At Waterford, on Friday, the freedom of the city was conferred on Lord Roberts, who, in acknowledging the honour, said he was proud of the way in which Irish soldiers had always behaved in active service, and he hoped the number of Irishmen in the British Army would increase, instead of diminish, as he was sorry to say it had done of late years.

James Reilly, labourer, was executed at Kilmainham Goal on Saturday morning for the murder of an insurance collector at Stepaside, near Dublin, in May last.

General.

The Trade Union Congress was opened in the Ulster-hall, Belfast, on Monday. Mr. James Mouro, President of the Belfast United Trades Council, was unanimously elected to the Presidency of the Congress. The report of the Parliamentary Committee was submitted by Mr. Fenwick, M. P. It referred to the recent reorganization and extension of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, the second reading of the Miners' Eight Hours Bill, the progress made with the Employers' Liability Bill of the Government, and the severe conflicts between capital and labour which have taken place during the present year. The proceedings have since been continued daily.

Sir Evelyn Wood has forwarded to the general officers commanding the districts from which Volunteers went to Aldershot last month his observations on the work and experience of the week. He speaks favourably of the standard of health maintained by the men, but criticises their deficiencies in drill, &c., which he says, are all incidental to partly-trained troops.

The body of the late Lieutenant Hamborough, concerning the circumstances of whose death while shooting at Ardlamont, Argyleshire, an investigation is now being made by the police authorities in Scotland, was exhumed on Monday at Ventor in virtue of an order from the Home Secretary, and examined by two medical men on behalf of the Crown, and by Dr. Sanders, of Edinburgh, on behalf of Mr. Monsoon, who is in custody on a suspicion of being concerned in Lieutenant Hamborough's death, and he has since been committed for trial.

The Rev. Dr. Cunningham, Principal of St. Marys College, St. Andrews, and a leading clergyman of the Church of Scotland, died on Friday in his 74th year.

The official report from Grimsby on Wednesday at noon showed that there had been five notifications during the previous 24 hours of "choleraic diarrhœa, three of diarrhœa, and one of cholera nostras. Another death from cholera the fifth that has occurred, is reported from Hull; and a death which is believed to be due to Asiatic cholera has taken place at Mosborough, near Rotherham.

The statistics furnished at Saturday's meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board show that the number of fever patients under treatment during the past two weeks in the hospitals of the Board has been 3,168, or 20 more than in the proceeding fortnight. The number of small-pox cases in the hospitals was 130, a decrease of 48.

The Equitable Mortgage Company of New York, which has a branch in London, suspended payment on Friday. The suspension is described as only temporary, and is said to be due to "monetary stringency." The liabilities in this country are estimated at £1,025,000.

There was serious rioting and disturbance again on Tuesday at Alfreton and elsewhere in the Derbyshire coalfield, and also at Barnsley, in West Yorkshire.

The reports from all the English districts affected by the strike now indicate that the miners who are out and their families are suffering great distress, which is also extending to the workers in other industries affected by the strike. In more than one district of Yorkshire and Derbyshire on Wednesday there was a renewed display of violence in order to intimidate non-unionist workers and prevent the loading of coal.

The competition for the Open Golf Championship, at Prestwick, resulted on Friday in the victory of W. Auchterlonie, a young professional of St. Andrews. The well-known amateur, Mr. J. E. Laidlay, was second.

The first of five matches between the Prince of Wales's yacht Britannia and the American yacht Navahoe for the Royal Victoria Gold Cup, came off on Wednesday at Cowes, and resulted in a decisive victory for the Britannia by upwards of three miles on a 48 mile course.

At the Doncaster Race Meeting on Wednesday the St. Leger Stakes was won by the favourite, Mr. M'Calmonts Isinglass, Mr. Rose's Ravensbury being second.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lt.Col. T. E. Kennion, R. A. (Ben.) (Ret.) Col. C. J. Prescott, Bo. (Ret.) Prince William of Glucksburgh; Lord Belhaven and Stenton; Gen. Sir Arthur Borton, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Col. J. J. Blackburne; Lt.Col. B. K. Whiteford; Rev. Dr. Cunningham; Mr. James Jardine; Sir W. Cusins; Lady Armstrong and Mrs. Angus.

Advices from the Caucasus state that 150 families from Khelat have sought refuge in the Russian Transcaspian territory, in order to escape the exactions and harsh treatment to which they were subjected by the Khan of Khelat. The Russian authorities at first attempted to prevent their passage, but in consequence of an order from General Kuropatkin, the Governor of the Province, the fugitives were provisionally allowed to remain in Transcaspian territory pending further consideration of the question. In the meantime, however, military pickets have been stationed on the frontier in order to prevent further immigration.

SIR HENRY NORMAN.

The Home paper have long notices of the services of Sir Henry Norman and comments on his appointment as Viceroy of India :—

The *Times* says :—In Sir Henry Norman the Government have probably made as good a choice as the limited material at their disposal allowed of. He does not possess, it it true, all of the attributes which we have been accustomed to expect in those who are sent to fill the splendid yet onerous position to which he has been named. He has, however, served the State with fidelity and intelligence both in peace and war, and has earned for himself no inconsiderable reputation in both his civil and his military capacity. It is, indeed, in our opinion, one of the most marked drawbacks to his appointment as Viceroy of India that he has already held a succession of subordinate posts in that country. It is always undesirable that any man, however broad-minded and however impartial, should be compelled to decide in the last resource upon controversies in which he has himself participated as an advocate or a partisan. In India, where every controversy tends, by some inexplicable process, to develop into a personal feud, this principle applies with peculiar force. Creditable and even eminent as Sir Henry Norman's Indian services were, we confess to a strong feeling that they were rendered in a capacity which should be looked upon as in itself a disqualification for his new office. It is not good that the supreme head of the civil administration of India should be a soldier. We rule that country by the sword, and it is the merest cant for us to pretend to forget that fundamental fact ourselves, or to hope that the races of India will forget it; but it is at the same time in the highest degree undesirable to obtrude the truth needlessly upon their notice, as the nomination of a soldier to the Viceroyalty must do. It was thought that the Government were alive to this consideration, and that in their perception of it lay the exclusion of a much more famous soldier than Sir Henry Norman from this coveted position. The place which Sir Henry Norman held upon the Indian Council of the Secretary of State after his return home was not calculated to dispel any prejudices or prepossessions which he may have brought back with him. It is, we believe, an open secret that he very strongly condemned the Afghan policy of the late Lord Lytton, and that he did not hesitate to use his influence against it in a manner not wholly in accord with official conventions. There is, indeed, every reason to suppose that on the grave and delicate questions connected with our Indian frontier policy the new Viceroy will favour a system of caution and moderation. Much may, no doubt, be urged in support of such an attitude in present circumstances, but there must be no undoing of what has been done. The events of the last years have irrevocably determined the broad outlines of the foreign policy of India. It is, indeed, to be feared that the experience enjoyed by Sir Henry Norman as a civil administrator can add but little to his qualifications for the new duties to which he is now called. As member of Council in India he took but little part in civil affairs, and the civil problems with which he had to deal in Jamaica and in Queensland are totally dissimilar from those with which he will now find himself confronted. Financial questions, again, of unexampled magnitude await solution at the hands of the Indian Government, and although Sir Henry Norman is unhappily not without experience of such problems, it is not known that he possesses any special qualifications for unravelling them. On all points, however, the new Viceroy will command the advice and assistance of a body of public servants unrivalled in the history of the world. The somewhat advanced age at which he enters on his great office has this advantage at least, that it will probably make him slow to disregard the counsels of those about him, and to embark on any policy of which they may record their disapprobation.

The *Standard* says :—It is very improbable that Sir Henry Norman has been nominated Viceroy of India merely because he is an eminent Anglo-Indian, or even because his views on the subject of army adminirtration differ from those which Lord Roberts has acted on. It would be fairer to say, perhaps, that he has been chosen for the post in spite of his Indian career. His subsequent services as Governor of Jamaica, and afterwards of Queensland, are, no doubt, held to have counterbalanced the disqualification under which an eminent Anglo-Indian might be supposed to labour. Had conspicuous capacity and proved success as an Indian administrator been considered an adequate test of fitness, there are men whose claims would assuredly be preferred to Sir Henry Norman's. Both Lord Roberts and Sir Auckland Colvin have a more extended knowledge of the India of to-day; while the one as a soldier, the other as a civilian, have won a reputation of the first order. But, perhaps, most people will be more surprised to find that none of the English politicians who have been mentioned as likely to succeed Lord Lansdowne are making ready for the voyage to India. It is tolerrably certain that Sir Henry Norman's name was not the first which occurred to the Ministry. Indeed, there is good reason to believe that the Viceroyalty had already been offered to and refused by several of the Liberal peers. In accordance with a custom which has become almost a matter of routine, Lord Kimberley had the refusal of the post in the first instance; but it is not one that would lightly be undertaken at the age of sixty-seven—an objection which, however, has not prevented Sir Henry Norman from accepting the high dignity now conferred upon him. Lord Kimberley was born in the same year as the Marquess of Dufferin, who declared, five years ago, that the heavy responsibilities of the office he then held ought to be confided to the hands of a younger man without delay. Lord Herschell, who is also said to have been offered the Viceroyalty was unwilling, it is understood, either to take his youthful family with him to India or to leave them behind in England. But there is no need to run through the list of men of light and leading who might have ruled had they listed, at Simla and Calcutta, even though the number of noblemen whose names would occur to Mr. Gladstone is by no means unlimited. Now that the selection has been formally announced, it is easy enough to give reasons that would serve to recommend Sir H. Norman in the eyes of the Ministry. His Indian career has already been mentioned, and his success as a colonial governor is very generally admitted. His tact and personal popularity will not be questioned by anyone who has the honour of his acquaintance. It may be suspected however, that he owes his present advancement to other qualities as well. It is impossible not to remember that when Sir Henry Norman was serving in India, and afterwards at the India Office, his views on some of the weightiest problems which vex Indian politicians were not those which have since inspired a succession of able Indian rulers. In regard to Central Asia and Afghanistan, he was rather of the school of John Lawrence, He was opposed to a forward policy. He would have denounced the scheme of frontier defence which has of late years been carried out with steady persistence, till Quetta is a British fortress and the outposts of the empire command the passes over the Hindoo Koosh. The Gladstonian Government have naturally cast about for a Viceroy who might be trusted to revert as far as possible to those principles of masterly inactivity which have always seemed to the Gladstonian mind the height of statesmanship. Still more would they be anxious to have as Viceroy one whose undoubted ability and former experience would enable him to hold his own against the more adventurous school of Anglo-Indian politicians, and at the same time to keep the Home Government well supplied with more or less plausible reasons for his retrograde measures. The following quotation from a minute which he wrote in 1880 possesses, therefore, more than usual significance. In this paper Sir Henry Norman was warmly advocating the evacuation of Candahar, and he went on to say :—

I trust I have made clear some objections to holding Candahar. I have already urged that we should not permanently hold Pisheen and Quetta. It is to me doubtful whether holding Pisheen would be much of an improvement over the occupation of Candahar. We might require less troops, and have fewer sources of trouble around us; but in all probability, being near to Candahar, something would soon draw us back there. Further, by all accounts, Pisheen possesses few resources. It is also distinctly Afghan territory. As to Quetta, it is impossible to see any justification for our permanent occupation of the place. Quetta is hateful to our troops, and very sickly. It is folly to suppose that it is necessary to hold Quetta in order to secure ourselves against Russia; and the wise and just course is to give it back to the Khan, and with it to give the district of Sibi, taken by us from Cabul in 1789. My urgent contention is that we should come back altogether—not hurriedly, but deliberately, and with a determination to leave the Afghans to settle their own affairs, and with a resolve not to interfere with them unless they are actually allying themselves with Russia for unfriendly purposes towards ourselves. If we retain Candahar or if we retain Pisheen, I venture to predict that we shall have an army in the field before a year is over engaged in opposing those with whom we ought to have no cause of quarrel.

The news that Sir Henry Norman has been appointep Governor-General of India will probably be received by the public with some surprise, says the *Daily News.* Various names had been mentioned in connection with this great post, but not his. Two members of the Government, the Lord Chancellor and the First Lord of the Admiralty, had been frequently put forward by popular rumour, and if Lord Spencer could have been spared by his colleagues, he would have been the man. Lord Cromer was also suggested as a probable choice. But Lord Cromer performs in Egypt difficult and delicate functions which no one else could so well discharge. The obvious objection to Sir Henry Norman will be that he is a soldier, and with that objection we should in ordinary circumstances entirely concur. But Sir Henry Norman has peculiar claims for the great position which has been conferred upon him. Since he ceased to perform military functions, he has displayed high administrative ability in colonies of very different kinds. Wherever he was, he has been liked and respected. But what seems more particularly to the purpose is that he has never sympathised with the aggressive school of forward politicians in India. He was a strong opponent of the fatal policy by which the late Lord Lytton contrived to land us in a disastrous and discreditable war with Afghanistan. Nobody is less likely to be inspired with either a foolish terror or a foolish hatred of Russia. Lord Roberts would like nothing better than to fight Russia to-morrow, if he could only find a decent excuse for doing so. He and his friend Sir George White between them would soon contrive a pretext, and there would be nothing left for us at home except to pay the bill. Sir Henry Norman will be able to keep a tight hand over the turbulent and unruly apostles of the aggressive schemes to which he has been always himself opposed.

It has long been a tradition in Anglo-India, remarks the *St. James's Gazette,* that the Norman interest was very powerful; but not many people imagined that it was potent enough to make Sir Henry Governor-General of India. Lord Lansdowne's successor served during the Mutiny campaign, when, as assistant-adjutant of the Army before Delhi, he was mentioned in General Wilson's despatches as distinguishing himself by gallantry, zeal, and professional ability. But it was more as a military reformer that he left his mark; though opinions differ as to the merits of the Staff Corps system which he helped to establish in India. It is curious that his name did not occur to any of the prophets who tried to spot the next Viceroy. The Duke of Connaught, Lords Herschell, Kimberley, Cromer, and Roberts, Sir Auckland Colvin, and even Mr. Labouchere, have been named as probable starters; but nobody thought of the Governor of Queensland. Sir Henry Norman's appointment should serve to raise the people of Queensland a few degrees higher in their own esteem. They sometimes complain that the governorship of their colony is looked upon as a post which may be given to any unemployed politician of second or third magnitude. But when Queensland, instead of Canada, becomes a stepping stone to the Indian Viceroyalty, the Queenslanders may reasonably conclude that the honour of ruling over them is likely to be an object of aspiration to the very ablest servants of the Crown. From one point of view, no doubt, the best training for a Viceroy of India is to let him first acquire local knowledge in the country, and then practise the arts of government in one or two of our colonies.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says, the appointment of Sir Henry Norman as Viceroy of India was hailed with satisfaction by the *Novoe Vremya* which regards his nomination as indicating a possible reconciliation of Russian and British interests in Asia.

Vanity Fair says :—The appointment might be a worse one. Sir Henry Norman has much experience of India both as regards military and civil matters. He is also diplomatic and on two points of special interest at the present moment—namely, the Indian Army and the Central question—his knowledge is intimate. The obvious drawback of the appointment is that Sir Henry Norman, however great his personal merits may be is not a man of very high social status; and the natives of India are particularly keen in recognising the presence or absence of social status. They decidedly prefer for a Governor-General one who has been born in the purple.

THE ALDERSHOT COMMAND.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, September 1, Mr. Dalziel asked the Secretary for War whether in the appointment of the Duke of Connaught to the command at Aldershot, the fact was considered that his Royal Highness was gazetted a general as recently as April 1 in the present year; and whether in view of the fact that Aldershot was the principal training school at home, it was usual for the command to be held by a general who was likely to be chosen for command in the field.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman : The command at Aldershot is a lieutenant-general's command, but tenable by a general, and therefore the Duke of Connaught was eligible. He was selected, as I have said, on account of his fitness for the duties of the command. (Cheers and Nationalist laughter.) The selection of general officers for command in the field must depend on the circumstances of the emergency when it arises. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Dalziel asked the right hon. gentleman whether the plea that seniority entitled the Duke of Connaught to his command was not based on the fact that he had been appointed a general from April 1 last.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman : No, he was appointed a general from April 1 in his ordinary turn. The appointment gave him no increase of seniority with regard to other officers. The Duke of Connaught ever since he has been on the General List has always been supernumerary to his rank. He has gone up the list from one grade to the other with the officers who were above and below him, so that there has been no supersession on his account. (Cheers.)

Mr. A. C. Morton asked whether the right hon. gentleman would tell the House what were the military qualifications for this command.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman : Everbody acquainted with the Army knows them. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. Hanbury asked the Secretary of State for War whether Lord Roberts was one of the one or two general officers, senior to the Duke of Connaught, who, as he had stated, in one sense might be available for the command at Aldershot, but who were at present discharging duties from which it was not desirable that they should be removed; and what duties Lord Roberts was now discharging.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman : No, sir Lord Roberts is not one of the officers to whom I referred. Lord Roberts was not eligible for the divisional cammand at Aldershot, because his appointment to it would have been derogetory to the dignity of the great office which he has for so many years filled with the highest distinction and public advantage. The office of Commander-in-Chief in India is a general's command; it is perhaps the highest in the military service of the Empire, with the sole exception of the office of Commander-in-Chief at home, and it is in some senses even more important than that great position. It would be impossible that an officer who had just quitted the command in chief in India should be appointed to the division at Aldershot, which is a lieutnant-general's command, and which, I may add, is more than any other such command subject, in the interest of the service, to the immediate supervision of the headquarter staff of the Army.

Mr. Hanbury : Do I understand that, while it is derogatory to the late Commander-in-Chief in India to hold the command at Aldershot, it is not derogatory to offer him the command at Malta or Gibraltar, one or other of which, I believe, has been offered to Lord Roberts?

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman : No, Sir. There are three, and possibly four, appointments, more or less military in their character, which are tenable by an officer who has been Commander-in-Chief in India. There is the adjutant generalship, which is the one I reckon as somewhat doubtful; there is the command in Ireland; and the Governorship of Malta and Gibraltar. (A voice, "Chelsea Hospital.") Chelsea Hospital is a retired position, and is not an active command of the kind I have spoken of. We were fortunately able, although through a most melancholy circumstance, to offer Lord Roberts immediately on this return to this country one of these high commands—namely, the Governorship of Gibraltar, which had become vacant through the lamented death of Sir Lothian Nicholson. At the same time it was conveyed to Lord Roberts that if he desired to spend a few months of rest in this country the Governorship of Malta would be vacant at the beginning of next year, and that would be reserved for him if he desired it, but Lord Roberts declined both of these appointments.

Mr. Hanbury : Is it not a fact that there are a good deal more than twice as many troops at Aldershot as at Malta or Gibraltar?

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman : The dignity of a command is not to be measured by the number of troops included in it. Each of the two appointments at Malta and Gibraltar is that of the governorship of a colony, and is of the very highest dignity and importance. Those governorships are precisely those which are fitted for an officer who has held so exalted a position as that of Commander-in-Chief in India.

Mr. Dalziel : Before this appointment was made, were any steps taken to ascertain whether Lord Roberts was prepared to accept it?

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman : I believe that at the time Lord Roberts would have been willing to accept the appointment—(hear, hear)—that is to say, he would have been willing to waive in his own person the considerations to which I have referred. But we have something more to take into account than the personal feelings of an individual; and I think it will be generally agreed that it was desirable to do nothing in the least degree derogatory to the great position of Commander-in-Chief in India. ("Hear, hear" and cries of "Oh.")

The marriage was solemnised at Mickleover, near Derby, on Sept. 6, of Mary Leaher Newton fifth daughter of Mr. C. E. Newton, of Mickleover Hall, with Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Newton St. Quintin, of Woolwich Arsenal, and son of the late Mr. St. Quintin, of the Bengal Civil Service. The ceremony was conducted by the Archbishop of Dublin, cousin of the bride's mother.

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL IN THE LORDS.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT SPEECH BY MR WALLACE.

On Friday (1st inst.) the Home Rule Bill passed the third reading by a majority of thirty-four. It was the occasion of another brilliant speech by Mr. Wallace, the member for East Edinburgh, against the bill. He began by saying he had had the satisfaction of voting for the second reading of this bill, and it was to him a true gratification. He grieved to discover that he would not be able to repeat that satisfaction in connection with the third reading—(Opposition cheers)—not from any change that had come over himself. He had not gone away from the bill or from his party. It was they who had gone away from him, and had left him in a predicament. Like Joseph—he referred of course to the patriarch of that name—(laughter)—he found himself, if he might use the colloquialism, in a hole—(laughter.)—but it was a hole in which he had been put by his brethren, who had abandoned him. (Laughter.) As originally introduced, the bill was an honest and substantial attempt to bestow self government on Ireland, although marred, to his mind, with regrettable and needless reservations. As it came out of Committee the bill was worse than when it entered it. He had been sent here to support Home Rule—not half Home Rule—to support a final settlement, and not a mere postponement, or scrap, or instalment of Home Rule. (Hear, hear.) He felt that in this case the result of his Home Rule would be the creation of new Irish discontent and civil in Dublin, with a continuation of old Irish controversy and intrigue at Westminster. (Oh.) He had failed to follow the action of his friends from Ireland on this matter. He had thought they wanted Home Rule, yet when he protested against the reservations imposed on Irish autonomy, and voted for the complete control of Ireland over its own taxation, they went into the other lobby. He had voted for giving them immediate control of the land, and they went into the other lobby and would not have their own land at any price. (Laughter.) In these circumstances he was tempted to ask whether Home Rulers really wanted real Home Rule. (Opposition cheers.) They were told they must keep Irish members here, because we had reserved some Irish questions for this Parliament, but that plea was no answer for those who, like himself, objected to Irish Rule in British business. Then he disliked intensely the Second Chamber constituted on a narrow property qualification. Why did the Liberal party create and sustain a monstrosity like this? (Opposition cheers.) He heard great talk among his friends about the terrible things that were to be done if the House of Lords threw out this bill. He was no friend to hereditary legislation, and accordingly he regretted deeply that this bill, in the hands of the present Government, would prove rather a strengthening than a weakening of the position of the House of Lords, (Opposition cheers.) In these circumstances, it was a pretty Government, and a pretty party, to attack the House of Lords, and a pretty bill to attack it upon—(Opposition cheers)—a Democratic Government, but a Duke-worshipping Government, that spent a considerable part of its time and energy in distributing hereditary honour, with a special leaning to wealth over worth; a democratic party whose most iconoclastic members were tumbling over each other for baronetcies, in the sole hope that knighthood took the hindmost. (Great laughter.) Yet this Government proposed to attack the House of Lords upon a bill which created a privileged tribunal of landlords empowered to veto the will of the people. (Opposition cheers.) He thought that the Scottish people—when they came to understand that while one individual of their seventy-two members was to have a syllable to say in Irish affairs, and while Ireland, still having eighty members here, would have a greater part of voting power in regard to Scottish affairs than the Scottish members would have themselves—would see that when this bill became law, it would then became the interest of Ireland to oppose Scottish Home Rule—(Nationalist cries of "Oh, oh," and Opposition cheers)—because that would be the best way of retaining Scottish matters here, in order to enable them more effectually to coerce the Scottish vote into Irish channels. When once the Scottish pepole, and the English people, came to understand that, he thought they would be of opinion that it was a very unjust and a very dangerous proposal. (Opposition cheers.) The Prime Minister had said that the House was master; but the House had a master and that was the country. (Opposition cheers.) The verdict of this higher master he awaited at the general election. Hitherto he had not heard that the country had welcomed the proposal of Irish usurpation with any very great signs of enthusiasm and cordiality. (Opposition cheers.) He thought it a great misfortune that in this matter the finest head in Parliament should have been put to no better use than counting the noses of duller men. (Laughter.) The Prime Minister thought he could not carry his own view, and, as apparently he must carry something, he determined to carry the opposite view: and carry it he did. (Laughter.) In declaring the "in and out clause" unworkable, the party did not act with that servility which was sometimes attributed to them; but, in his opinion, a high-handed and unreasonable masterfulness commended them. The famous "Herod" illustration was perfectly inopposite in this case. On the subject of the "in and out" clause, the items did not say, "It is the voice of a god, and not the voice of a man." They practically said—"It is the voice of a botcher, and not of a master." (Laughter.) And the Prime Minister, strangely, took it all meekly. Regarded as political coachmanship, he must say he thought it was coachmanship extraordinary. It seemed to him that both parties in this House had got into a position of extremity. The Unionists thought nothing too evil could be said of Ireland and the Irish. On the other hand, the Prime Minister and the Government seemed to think nothing was too good for Ireland and the Irish. For a moderate politician like himself to be placed between these to cross fires was to realise all the disadvantages of that proverbial position which is bounded on the one side by the deep sea. (Laughter and cheers.) Surely in this matter the truth lay somewhere in the middle between the Hiberniaphobia of Birmingham and the Hiberniamania of Dowing Street and he would appeal to the Government whether it would not be possible to work back, and work the country back, to some of the earlier solutions of the difficulties in which, if he was not mistaken, some of them maintained unshaken confidence. When the House of Lords threw out this measure his chief regret unhappily would be that a great opportunity would unfortunately be lost of a heavy blow at hereditary power, but he ventured to hope that the failure of this bill would lead to some other proposals grounded on those considerations of reason and justice which had been the weapons by which Liberalism had won all its triumphs in the past, and by which it would gain more victories in the future. (Cheers.)

THE DIVISION.

At thirteen minutes to one the division was called. There was great cheering in the lobby while the division was going on, caused by the passage through of the Prime Minister, and much excitement subsequently over the announcement of the numbers. The third reading was carried by 301 votes against 267—Ministerial majority, 34. Mr Morley was cheered as he returned to the lobby from recording his vote, and so was Mr Justin McCarthy; but a still louder cheer went up as Mr Balfour made his appearance. As soon as the numbers were announced there was considerable cheering; but when the Speaker repeated them, and announced that "the ayes had it," the cheering came in much greater volume, the whole of the Ministerialists rising to their feet and shouting with great exultation. Then the House melted away, and all was over.

THE BILL IN THE LORDS.

The House of Lords was thronged on Tuesday 5th instant on the occasion of the opening of the debate on the Home Rule Bill. At half-past four o'clock, when the whole House was on tiptoe with expectation, Earl Spencer rose from the Treasury bench amid the slight and somewhat quavering cheers of his handful of supporters, laid on the table before him a few notes and papers, cast a glance around to see that the water caraffe and tumbler were within easy reach, and began the speech in which he moved the second reading of the Home Rule Bill. The noble Earl spoke for an hour and thirty-five minutes with an easy unembarrassed confidence, always natural to him, and it is not too much to say that he made much the best appearance he has ever made in public life. He surprised both friends and foes by his speech, for though defective in parts, and not quite innocent of passages in which "he gave himself away," it was clear, thoughtful, and consistent—never soaring into eloquence, but never drifting, as its authoof has sometimes drifted, into tediousness and want no interest, Lord Spencer, after promising to indulge in no personal attacks and to say nothing irritating, plunged at once into the history of the past to show what the state of Ireland had been since the Union. He pointed out that it was marked by periodical rebellion, chronic coercion and discontent, culminating time after time in outbreaks of agrarian crime. But rebellion had never been extremley formidable, for the powerful forces of this country could do what they liked with a poor and weak country like Ireland, and therefore rebellion had never lifted its head for any long period of time. Agrarian discontent had been an even more insidious difficulty to deal with, though successive Governments had tried their hands. Exceptional legislation was not, however, a cure for a deep-seated disease, but was only a proof of how difficult it was to govern, the country. Remedial measure had failed because they had been passed without due regard to the feelings, sentiments, and customs of the Irish people. He described the provisions of the measure, mingling comment and criticism with his description as he went on. When he came to the question of retention of the Irish members he before accepting the very heavy responsibility which some wished to lay upon them. If their Lordships would make this concession and pass the bill they would add to lustre and honour belonging to the House, give power to Parliament, increase the influence of the country in every part of the world, and give contentment and good government to Ireland, and make her a source of strength instead of weakness, admitted that in 1886 he was strongly in favour of their complete exclusion, because it was the simplest plan, and avoided the complications of any other solution. But there were strong reasons against it, as it seemed to some to involve complete separation, while on the other hand, the "in-and-out" proposal was absolutely impossible in practice, as it would involve "a Government supported by one body of men at one time and by another body of men at another." Here the Unionists greatly cheered this frank and unexpected admission. As to the *omnes omnia* plan—leaving the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament for all purposes—he noted the objections to it, but declared that the same condition of things which it proposed existed at the present moment. It was no new thing for politicians to intrigue or coquette with the Irish party on the eve of critical division, and it "might be thrown in the teeth of both parties." Here was another frank admission which provoked cheers and laughter; but he went on to maintain that this difficulty would exist with far less force when once the bill was passed—If, as he exclaimed in another burst of candour, the bill did "what was expected of it in contenting the Irish people," about which the phrase hardly hinted at complete assurance. His frankness grew by leaps and bounds as he neared the close of his speech, for after declaring that the Irish people did not want, and could not get, separation, he went on to deny that the Irish party were murderers, but added, "I do not for a moment justify all they have done. They have done many things I deplore; they have been violent in their language, they have been silent when they ought to have spoken out, and they heve often been guilty of discreditable acts." The Government, however, relied on the people of Ireland rather than on their present representatives; and had confidence in their choosing the right men, who would be sure to be forthcoming in future. Finally, Lord Spencer solemnly warned noble Lords opposite to him to be very careful of what they were about. It would be absurd for him to conceal from himself the intention of the large assembly he saw around him. It had been announced for days, weeks, and months that they meant to throw out the bill, but he implored them to cast off all prejudice, and not rashly to follow the advice which had been given them. The occasion for doing justice to Ireland was propitious, for there was peace all over the world, and no turbulence in Ireland itself, and this great gift could now be given freely and without pressure. The Irish had hope now instead of despair, which possessed them before, and he implored their Lordship not to dash that hope to the ground.

Lord Zetland strongly condemned the bill as proposing to hand over the future destinies of Ireland to the control of a revolutionary and criminal organisation and also basely to throw over all the population of that country who had hitherto been loyal and true to the British connection.

Lord Powerscourt, Lord Muskerry, and the Duke of Norfolk opposed the Bill, and Lord Brassey gave it a general support.

Lord Cowper denied that it had been proved that there existed in Ireland any real demand for Home Rule, which was contrary to the Irish genius, and he asserted that not until it was joined with the agitation against rent did the cry for it make any progress. He believed that nine-tenths of the people of this country were of opinion that that measure would be most disastrous to the empire, and he would give his vote against it with a clear conscience and the greatest satisfaction.

Lord Ribblesdale argued that the Unionist policy after a trial of nearly a century, had signally failed and that the Irish people were now entitled to have their opinions considered as to how they should be governed.

Lord Cadogan admitted that the abstract principle of the management of Irish affairs by Irishman might have been before the country at the last election, but he maintained that the concrete proposals by which that theoretical principle was embodied in that bill had never yet been submitted to the electorate, and they would, he was sure, fail to receive the support of all right-thinking Englishmen. The monstrous proposal to set up a separate Legislature in Dublin to manage Irish affairs, and at the same time to give the Irish members at Westminster the control over English and Scottish affairs ought alone so assure the rejection of that measure. After next discussing the provisions of the bill in reference to the Imperial supremacy, the veto of the Viceroy on Irish legislation, and also his Excellency's control over the troops in times of civil trouble, the noble lord contended that the so-called safeguards contained in the measure were an utter sham and a delusion. He belived that the Government themselves never intended their bill to pass that House; and he had no doubt that it was their lordship's duty to reject it. The day of reckoning could not long be delayed by the Ministry, and the doom of their policy would be finally sealed by the verdict of an outraged nation.

On the motion of Lord Lawrence the debate was adjourned.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE MOVES THE REJECTION OF THE BILL.

The Duke of Devonshire spent an hour and fifty-five minutes in moving the rejection of the bill. He treated Lord Spencer's historical disquisition with some contempt, but he failed to see how it applied to the bill before the House, and was afraid the noble Earl had forgotten some cannecting link which he had intended to use. The noble Duke went on to admit that the Lords would not be justified in opposing the will of the people, though there might be occasions when it would be right for them to risk all their privileges and powers in the performance of their duty. But the case did not arise here, where the bill differed from all other great measures, in as much as it had proceeded from the brain of a single man, and was in fact not the policy of the political party, and was imposed upon the rank and file by his sole will. The country, moreover, had not pronounced upon the bill, for its provisions had been avowedly concealed at the general election. As to the contention that the House of Lords had no right to dictate to the House of Commons, he fully admitted it, but they had the right to regulate their proceedings by the knowledge they possessed of the way in which the bill had been passed in "another place" and it was absurd to call upon them to pass a bill three-forths of the clauses of which had never been debated, and among them new clauses not in the bill when read a second time, some of which new clauses had never been read a second time, including financial clauses, which their Lordships by the Constitution were powerless to deal with. The noble Duke then attacked the provisions of the measure, arguing strenuously against them on lines which debate in "another place" has made familiar. In conclusion his Lordships said :—Principles may be important, details may be essential, but what the statesman has to look to are the probable results. If we have the power which the Prime Minister thinks; if we have this disordered vision of the consequences of the measure, you also have yours. We can see, or think we see not only the evils and horrors which will result from this bill, but we have a vision of a happier Ireland in other circumstances. We see a prospect of continuous growth of material prosperity in Ireland in which more or less has marked the history of that country ever since the Union—(hear, hear)—a growth of material prosperity and comfort in Ireland which, we believe, never was more rapid than at the time when the unfortunate result of the elections last year gave a check to it. (Opposition cheers.)

VIGOROUS SPEECH BY THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

On Wednesday, the 6th instant the adjourned debate on the Home Rule Bill was resumed by the Duke of Argyll who spent an hour and a half in a vigorous speech against the measure. The noble Duke, who in some of his recent speeches has shown some signs of physical feebleness, surprised his hearers by a return to his old vigorous fighting form. His speech was largely not only an indictment of the bill, but a personal indictment of Mr Gladstone, whom he denounced as the chief if not sole, author of Home Rule, and therefore as the chief offender who had to be dealt with. He described the right hon. gentleman as "the only man who, I will not say represents the Government, but is the Government on this question," and he rejoiced over the inestimable value of the powers placed in their Lordships' hands which enabled them to defeat the Prime Minister's projects. He emphatically condemned the "passionate misrepresentation of history" and the "passionate misrepresentation of contemporary events which Mr Gladstone had all along used, and he quoted from the right hon. gentleman's previous utterances to show that the bill was not one to extend local liberty or to set up municipal or county governments, but was one which "went down to the very roots of our whole civil and political constitution." He described Mr. Gladstone, amidst general laughter, as "the Great Panjandrum," who said to his faithful followers, "Wait and I will show you how to win the trick;" and he denounced the right hon. gentleman for putting the constitution up to auction where the price to be gained was votes—a method of corruption worse than any other. Down to 1875 Mr. Gladstone always resisted Home Rule, and when it was demanded met every demand by asking for details—the very thing which his opponents had been asking him for without success during the last seven years. The cry of "trust in the Irish people" he denounced as "a great political imposture," and he asked why, if there was to be perfect confidence in an Irish Parliament and in "the much of hearts," any restrictions were to be imposed at all. The noble Duke next protested against the idea that the best features of the American constitution had been introduced into the bill, and having exploded this fallacy, he went on in an impressive passage, which was loudly cheered—"I stand here in this high Court of Parliament, and speaking to the people of this United Kingdom, and to the people of America and of the Continent, to say this, that men have a right to refuse to transfer their allegiance from one authority to another. The duty of allegiance and the extension of protection are correlatives. If you delegate protection to others you have lost the right to allegiance." He closed his speech in a buoyantly confident strain. "We are winning," he said, in a great compaign. The future is on our side. Ours are not the times when great empires are being broken up into petty principalities. Ours is the century of union, and of strength by union, and our strength lies in the maintenance of this union." He went on to point out in an eloquent passage the nearness of Ireland to our shores, for he could see the hills of Antrim from the coast of Scotland, and even the glancing of the sunset light from Antrim windows, and yet Irland was a country which the greatest statesman in England told them must be governed as we governed the antipodes. Was there ever such folly? England, Scotland, and Irlend were one by the "ground plan of the world, by one brotherhood and common life. We wanted nothing but equality, equal laws on both sides of the narrow Channel, and if there was a single grievance still left in Ireland, it was due the Prime Minister himself, who had refused to join in the effort to change the law whereby the Catholics of Ireland had not been allowed in the universities.

Lord Playfair reminded their lordships that if they rejected that bill they would not get rid of the demand for Home Rule, and he defended the measure as aiming at the decentralisation of government and a delegation of duties, without disintegration. Referring to the hostile attitude of Ulster towards the bill, he urged that the wild threats used in that province, which had formerly been indulged in in regard to other great measures now the law of the land, ought not to have too great weight with their lordships. Home Rule had long been enjoyed by Canada, and had worked well, the Protestants there not being trampled upon or oppressed in the least by their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects. The aristocracy and the middle classes of this country had, he asserted, failed in their well-meant efforts to govern Ireland satisfactorily; and he believed it would be impossible for the democracy, whose power was fast growing, to work on the old lines of our Irish policy.

Lord Ashbourne regarded the Bill as full of deadly perils, beset with injustice, and in the highest degree unnecessary. It would not enable them to get rid of the Irish difficulty, because it was only a provisional measure, the questions of the land, the police, and the finances being all relegated by it to a probationary period, during which, as Mr. Sexton had pointed out the Nationalist members would have more business to do at Westminister than at Dublin. It gave Irishmen, the exclusive management of their own affairs, and also empowered them to send a delegation to Westminister to prevent Englishmen and Scotchmen from managing theirs. He also complained that the Government proposed by that rash experiment to gamble with the lives, the property, and the liberty of their Irish fellow-subjects; and he alleged that its mere introduction had checked the growth of capital in Ireland, and caused various important industries to desert that country. He challenged the Government to say plainly what they meant to be the fate of the Irish landlords, towards whom they had acknowledged that they were under obligations of duty and honour. Were they to be delivered over to the tender mercies of the Nationalist leaders, who had declared that they were only entitled to prairie value and to be hunted like foxes? The noble and learned lord then sharply, criticised the various safeguards contained in the Bill maintaining that they were perfectly futile and unworkable, and would give no protection whatever to the loyal minority. Tremendous pressure had been applied to pass that Bill through the other House, from which it had come up to them by dwindling majorities. The eyes of the country were now turned to their lordships, who had the nation at their back, and he called upon them to reject that pernicious measure in justice to Great Britan and in mercy to Ireland.

Lord Castletown, speaking as an Irishman, believed that the passing of that Bill would produce civil discord and the hopeless bankruptcy of large numbers of the agricultural and other industrious classes in Ireland, and he averred that he would rather see his country entirely separated from Great Britain than subjected to such a wretched and ill-starred measure.

Lord Donoughmore and Lord Mayo supported the amendment.

Lord Londonderry, adverting to the argument that Home Rule should be granted because the majority of the Irish members demanded it, pointed out that that majority were returned by the votes of the most ignorant, illiterate, and dependent class of electors, while, on the other hand, the Unionist Party in Ireland were now grossly unrepresented and were fairly entitled to at least one-third of the representation of that country. He then pointed out that the Bill before the House was looked upon by the Nationalist Party as only a stepping-stone to total separation, and he argued that it would lead to the moral ruin of Ireland, because it would hand over the government of that country to the men whom the Special Commission found guilty of criminal conspiracy, of intimidation, causing crime and outrage, of inviting the co-operation of dynamiters like Patrick Ford. The loyal, industrious, and law abiding people of Ireland resolutely refused to place their necks under the yoke of such a body of criminal agitators; and no matter how smooth might be their present language, the Ulstermen would never cease to regard the Nationlist leaders with invincible distrust. He next contended that Home Rule would also plunge Ireland, a poor country, into material ruin, because she would thereby lose the inestimable advantage of borrowing money on British credit at a cheap, and a cheap rate for the benfit of all classes of her people, and he mentioned that during the last sixty years nearly 40 millions sterling had been thus advanced to Ireland. The present Government, he urged in conclusion, had no right to force down the throats of the people of Ulster a measure which they thoroghly detested in common, he believed with the great majority of the British nation; and he felt satisfied that their lordshp would on Friday night firmly and decisively reject it.

Lord Camperdown also opposed the Bill, the passing of which by the other House he regarded as due to the fact that Ireland was now greatly over-represented in the Imperial Parliament.

Lord Cross severely animadverted on the shifting and contradictory proposals made at different times by the Government on such admittedly vital points in their Bill as the retention of the Irish members and the financial relations between the two countries; and he inferred from the Premier's own repeated declarations that the Bill as it now stood did not actually embody the deliberate convictions of the Government. He showed that the contemplated bargain between the British and the Irish Treasuries would tie the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, entirely confuse Imperial finance, and entail on the English taxpayers a burden of at least 700,000*l.* a year as the price which had to be paid for securing to the Government the Irish vote. If that charge were only placed on the estimates and put before the country as the cost of Home Rule the Government would get an answer that would dispose of Home Rule for ever.

Lord Ripon complained of the unworthy motives ascribed to the Government for proposing Home Rule, and quoted the former declarations of Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Chamberlain in condemnation of the policy of perpetual coercion and of the repressive system pursued at Dublin Castle. The Government had, he affirmed, honestly arrived at the conclusion that it was necessary to introduce a new policy that would give contentment to the Irish people by conceding to them the power of managing their own affairs. That policy had succeeded admirably in Canada, which presented a complete parallel to the case of Ireland, having a population of different creeds, and having, before it received powers of self-government, been in open rebellion against the mother country, to which it was now bound by the closest ties of loyalty and affection. To the objection that the Irish members at Westminster would have power to interfere in purely British questions, while they would have in Dublin the exclusive management of their own, he answered that the Irish members had that power now, and that all that the Government now proposed to do was to reduce their present numbers.

The debate was again adjourned, past one o'clock.

The honorary freedom of the City will, says the *City Press,* be conferred upon Sir John Gilbert, R.A., on Tuesday, Sept. 26.

To Overcome Weakness.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world known English Tonic Bottles everywhere.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

AFGHANISTAN.

In the House of Commons on Friday, September 1, Mr. Snape asked the Under-Secretary for India why the proposed Mission was being sent to the Ameer of Cabul, especially at an unfavourable period of the year, and when it had been semi-officially stated that it was not due to any sudden development of Afghan politics; and whether he would place upon the table of the House the instructions under which the Mission would act.

Mr. G. Russell: The Mission was sent because there were a certain number of important topics about which it was desirable to consult the Ameer. It would not be consistent with the interests of the public service to lay the instructions on the table.

THE HUNZA NAGAR CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Snape asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the statement of the Indian press is true that there is an intended concentration of troops for the Hunza Nagar Campaign; if so, why such a campaign in the remote region of the Himalayas is being undertaken; whether extensive damage occurred to the telegraphs and bridges recently constructed in those foreign territories; and, will he present to the House a return showing the total expenditure during the last three years of the various expeditions beyond the northern boundaries of India to Gilgit, Chilas, Hunza, and intervening places.

Mr. G. Russell denied that there was any concentration of troops for the Hunza-Nagar Campaign, and stated that, according to the latest, accounts the Hunza-Nagar region was perfectly tranquil.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

In reply to Mr. Curzon, Mr. G. Russell said the ground upon which half the expense of the Opium Commission was thrown upon the Indian Exchequer was that the financial position of India was involved in the anti-opium movement.

CONTRACTORS TO THE INDIA OFFICE.

Mr. Hanbury asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he is now able to state whether Messrs. Ross and Co. are on the list of contractors to the India Office, or have furnished supplies to it or to the Government of India during the last five years.

Mr. G. Russell: Messrs. Ross are not, and never have been, on the list of contractors to the India Office, and have not held any contract or order for the supply of stores for India during the last five years.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Mr. Curzon asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, considering the late date to which the session had already been prolonged, and the still later date at which the Indian Budget was likely to be taken if it were put down before the adjournment, and considering, also, the important questions that were likely to be raised in the discussion, he would consider the advisability of postponing it till after the House met again in November, and then giving a day, or, if possible, two days for the purpose.

Mr. Gladstone: I have heard that an impression prevailed that, in view of pesent and recent curcumstances in India, the Indian Budget would require a longer time than usual for discussion, but I have not heard that a postponment was desired; and I am of opinion that the subject can be properly proceeded with and treated before the House adjourns.

CLOSING OF INDIAN MINTS.

On Monday, September 4, Mr. Chaplin presented a petition from natives of India against the sudden closing of the Indian mints for the free coinage of silver, and praying that Parliament would direct the re-opening of the mints, or that the store of uncoined silver in possession of natives might be purchased by the Indian Government at the market price of silver.

LITERARY PATRONAGE IN THE INDIA OFFICE.

Mr. Naoroji asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he could lay a statement upon the table of the House showing the details of the annual expenditure at the India Office since the institution of the grant on objects of a literary, scientific, or antiquarian character, and the objects to which literary patronage is extended, as well as details of any analogous expenditure not included in the grant—*e.g.*, the cataloguing of the records of the India Office, the indexing of the Indian events recorded in the "Times" newspaper, and the recent literary missions to Portugal.

Mr. G. Russell: The Secretary of State has no objection to giving the information for which my hon. friend asks, as an unopposed return; but I should be glad if he would confer with me as to the terms of his notice of motion before putting it on the paper.

THE ARMING OF NATIVE INDIAN TROOPS.

Mr. Arnold Forster asked the Under-Secretary for India whether, in view of the frequent employment in India of mixed forces of British and native troops, and of the great inconvenience and danger likely to arise from the fact that a different kind of ammunition was used by British and Native troops respectively, the Indian Government would consider the advisability of converting the Martini-Henry rifle, now in the hands of the Native troops, by substituting the LeeMetford barrel for the Henry barrel.

Mr. G. Russell: A reply to a somewhat similar question by the hon. and gallant member for the Newport Division of Shropshire was given on July 7 last. In the absence of any proposals from the Government of India, there is no intention of taking any steps in the direction suggested by the hon. member the cost of which would be very considerable. (Hear, hear.)

THE BEHAR CADASTRAL SURVEY.

Mr. Henniker Heaton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he is aware that every non-official present at the Muzaffarpore Conference on the Behar Cadastral Survey rejected the scheme of the Government of Bengal for the maintenance of the record of right, as unjust to the agriculturists of Behar; whether he is aware that a memorial to the Secretary of State, setting forth the objections of the people of Behar to this scheme, is being signed by large numbers of leading landowners and ryots in that province; and, whether the Secretary of State will withold his sanction from this scheme until he has had an opportunity of considering the objections.

Mr. G. Russell: The Secretary of State has not yet received the proposals of the Government of India as to the record of rights, but from the newspaper reports the facts seem to be as stated by the hon. member. I can only repeat the answer which I made to a similar question of the hon. member on Aug. 25, that the Secretary of State has already given his sanction to the Survey.

PETITIONS FROM INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVANTS.

On Tuesday, September 5, Sir R. Temple presented five petitions, from civil and military servants of the Crown serving in the Bombay District, the Bengal District and Central Provinces, the Simla District and Punjab, the North-West Provinces and Oude, and in Assam, praying for some redress, if possible, of the grievous losses they were sustaining from the depreciation of the rupee.

The Behar Cadastral Survey.—Sir H. Maxwell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, with reference to the statement that the survey of Behar was an outcome of the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885, and any questions respecting the permanent settlement must be considered to have been determined by the passing of this latter Act, whether the official draft of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, circulated in the vernacular in 1883, contained any reference whatever to any provincial survey, or any reference to any survey at the expense of the landlords and tenants (even in local areas), except in cases where the landlords and tenants demanded it, or where there were existing disputes; whether the statement of objects and reasons for the Bengal Tenancy Bill, signed by Mr. Ilbert, contained any such reference; whether the Government, when pressed on March 12, 1885, to republish the Bengal Tenancy Bill in the vernacular as amended in committee, declined to do so, on the express ground that almost all alterations were excisions favourable to zemindars and not new clauses; and whether one of these alterations empowered the Government to impose heavy fresh taxation on the zemindars to meet the costs of the Behar Cadastral Survey, as well as an annual tax of nearly 5 per cent. on the gross rents of their lands to meet the costs of the maintenance of the record of right.

Mr. G. Russell: The original draft Bengal Tenancy Bill mentioned a record of rights, but did not contain any reference to a "survey," and, as has already been stated in my reply to the hon. member for North Ayrshire on Aug. 7 last, the two conditions quoted refer only to cases in which the local Government act without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council. The answer to the second paragraph is No, and to the third paragraph Yes. The Bill, as amended in Committee, merged into one chapter (*a*) "Settement of rents" and (*b*) "Survey and record of rights," and extended to all three heads, the powers of settling the proportion of cost to be paid respectively by the zemindars and the ryots, which in the original Bill had been confined to the "Settlement of rents."

Major Gerald Ricardo, of Donnington Castle House, near Newbury, was among a group of equestrians on the review ground at the autumn manœuvres at Ashdown on Sept. 4 when he received a kick on his right leg from a horse ridden by Mr. Marmaduke West, of Donnington Grove. The injury sustained was sufficient to cause the gallant officer great pain, and the boot having been cut off, the wound in the leg was dressed by an Army doctor, and the sufferer was conveyed to Ashdown House, the seat of a brother Yeomanry officer, the Earl of Craven, where he is receiving every possible attention. Major Ricardo commands the headquarters and troops of the Royal Berkshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and for some years was master of the Craven Hounds.

INDIA, RUSSIA, AND AFGHANISTAN.

The following letter from Samarcand, written at the beginning of August, is published by the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*:—

The small Russian expedition, under Colonel Yonoff, which left Marghilan at the commencement of June for the Alai Region and the Pamirs, has received orders to return to Ferghana by Aug. 15, (O.S.) According to the latest reports from Colonel Yonoff, that officer, notwithstanding the instruction received by him, was not disposed to leave a detachment for the winter at Sarhad at the foot of the Hindoo Koosh. On the other hand, he is stated to have decided to establish two other posts—namely one in the Murghab Valley, and the other in the Alichur Pamir, near Lak Yashil Kul.

The expedition of 1873 has thus made but a slight forward move. At the same time, however, it has resulted in proving the incapacity for mountain operations of the Russian troops from Ferghana, and has also brought to light the fact of the adoption of a new attitude by Afghanistan in the Pamir affair. Colonel Yonoff left his Infantry in Daraut Kurgan (Alai), and advanced with a sotnia of Orenburg Cossacks only. These Cossacks, however able and efficient they may be as sappers and road-makers, proved useless as scouts. They suffered terribly, and lost most of their horses, which had to be replaced by bad native animals. The General Staff in Turkestan has also gained the conviction that rifle and infantry detachments do not suffice for operations in the Pamirs. The Kirghese militia, however, rendered great service to Colonel Yonoff.

As regards the Afghans, they have entirely withdrawn from the left bank of thePunjab Oxus. Since the fighting at Somatash, the Ameer appears to have withdrawn all his claims to Shignan and Roshan. This is a victory for Russian policy. The Pamirs, half of which the Russians have already occupied, are open for their enterprises, and, if the Russian Government does not yet venture to strike the great blow contemplated by it in this region, this would appear to be due to the inefficiency of its Turkestan troops, which have not much stamina, and are, moreover, not sufficiently equipped for operations in these high altitudes.

THE AMEER'S HEIR.

The *Standard* correspondent telegraphed from Vienna on Septtember. 1:—

The intelligence published by the *Standard* to the effect that the Ameer of Afghanistan had informed his ministers of his intention to proclaim his son and heir co-Regent is, in the opinion of a certain Vienna diplomatist well versed in the affairs of Central Asia, a piece of news of the highest importance. The son in question can only be Habibulla Khan, who four years ago was formally nominated by the Ameer as his heir to the throne, on which occasion he was presented with a sword of state. Moreover, during the Ameer's absence for nearly two years from his capital, occasioned by Isak Khan's rebellion and other events, Habibulla acted as his father's representative—that is, as Regent in Cabul—and, notwithstanding his youth, proved to be possessed of that firmness of characer and will that are indispensable in any ruler of that of the Afghans. As Abdul Rahman once put it, the Afghan sovereign "must be a lion, as he has to govern wolves."

The young Prince, if my informant is not mistaken, married, five or six years ago, the daughter of Mahomed Amin, one of the Ameer's officers in Cabul, but whether he has since taken other wives, or whether he has children, is not known.

Dost Mahomed, the clebrated grand father of the present Ameer, when he died in 1863left noless than thirty eight sons besides several daughters and Abdul Rahman himself is known to have five legitimate wives in addition to a number of concubines. His first regular wife, of high rank, a grandniece of Dost Mahomed, presented him with one son, who, unfortunately, died. The sedond wife had no children, and the third presented him with the two still living sons, both of whom suffer under the disadvantage that their mother was of humble birth, being a slave girl from some district on the Upper Oxus, and a former servant of the princes who was the Ameers first consort. The fourth wife at present the mistress of the Ameers harem, is also princess by birth, but as her only son is dead, she does not count any more than the fifth wife, who is childless.

Of the two sons by the third wife the elder Habibulla—now about twenty-one years of age whilst his brother is Nasrulla is about nineteen—has another defect besides that of his humble birth on the maternal side. He stammers—in consequence, it is said of drugs administered to him when a child by one of his numerous cousins, who consider themselves better entitled to the succession to the throne than the offspring of a slave girl—and, though he displayed energy when acting as Regent, he was secretly ridiculed by the Afghans as "the Stammerer." Had Abdul Rahman, therefore, died without placing him in power during his lifetime, it would have been most difficult for Prince Habibulla to make good his claim to the throne. The Ameer knew this, and partly from love for his eldest son, partly for State reasons, this ruler, who is so great in the eyes of Asiatics, decided to establish his declared heir in power during his own lifetime, and thus to keep away the herd of pretenders. Of the latter, Isbak Khan, Iskander Khan, and Ayoob Khan are the best known in Europe, but they are by no means the only ones, or those who have the best chances outside the present Ameer's sons.

The appointment of Habibulla as co-Regent will, in the opinion of my informant, have this great advantage for England, that the Ameer, being naturally wishful to see his arrangement recognised by his British protectors, will easily come to terms with the latter on all other questions of common interest. His present willingness to meet the envoy of the Viceroy of India is proof of his readiness to make some sacrific in the interest of his fovourite scheme.

At the forthcoming meeting it will be seen that Abdul Rahman is far from being as ill as his enemies would wish. He suffers occasionally from gout; but he still bears his sixty-three years quite well, and, if occasion offered, he could easily repeat his grim joke of former days, when he said, "I have no enemies, for I have killed them all." So long as he wields sway over the Afghans, and remains the ally of the English, the sensational rumours about Russia being just on the eve of seizing Herat may be disregarded as either false or simply stale news revived, like the recent statement in the *Neue Freie Presse*, which was simply a repetition of cuttings from a Russian provincial newspaper. My informant concluded our interview by once more expressing his high opinion of the qualities of the present ruler of Afghanistan.

Commenting on the above the *Standard* says:—

The account which we publish of the steps recently taken by the Ameer Abdul Rahman to ensure the succession to his throne, is just now of peculiar interest in view of the despatch of a British Mission to consult with that ruler on affairs of State. Without regarding it as certain that this will be among the subjects to be discussed at the approaching conference, it is evident that the succession to the throne of the Barakzais is a question well within the sphere of practical politics. There was a time when Abdul Rahman seemed to take no thought for the future. Sir West Ridgeway, when he passed through Cabul after settling the boundary, observed in one of his reports that the Ameer acted and spoke as if a universe in which Abdul Rahman Khan did not hold an important position was impossible. The world at large would be unable to do without him; and, therefore, so he appeared to reason, it would be waste of time to trouble himself about a successor. Of late, however, his Highness has been compelled to think of such things. He has suffered from more than one severe illness, while of his surviving sons none could count on being supported by all section of the Afghan people. The eldest, Habibulla, is, on his mother's side, base born; the only child by a wife of Barakzai blood is now said to have died not long ago, and, even if this should be incorrect, he would be too young to rule. Habibulla, however, is well spoken of, and we are credibly assured that he has become very popular among his father's subjects. Were he recognised as heir by the British Government no other claimant would have a chance. The question is, would it be wise to recognise him; and, in the second place, to what extent could we gurantee the safety of his throne? The time may not have come yet, but it must come sooner or later, when these problems will have to be faced. It seems a pity that some Englishmen should have any doubt as to the pledges by which we are bound to assist Abdul Rahman, should his kingdom be threatened by a foreign invader. In the House of Commons, on Thursday, the Under-Secretary of State for India, in reply to a query, gave the reference to the Blue-Book where the pledge may be found. Possibly, when the next Central Asian Blue-Book is published, it may contain a similar promise to Habibulla. Before this, however, an agreement should have been come to with the only external Power which would wish to interfere with him.

The following letter appeared in the *Standard* of Monday, September 4:—

Sir,—Referring to the communication in the *Standard* of to-day on this subject, your correspondent will, perhaps, excuse my supplementing and somewhat coorrecting his information, as I have just returned from a stay in Cabul, where I was personally familiar with his Highness the Ameer and his sons.

It is true that the Ameer's eldest son, Sirdar Habibulla Khan, acted as Regent in Cabul four years ago, when the Ameer himself was a Mazar-i-Sharif, in Turkestan, "pacifying" the country after Ishak Khans rebellion; but since than the situation has materially changed. The son, born in Turkestan, of the Ameers fourth wife, is not dead, but is a bright and healthy child of four years old; a veritable young lion among wolf cubs, who, according to the Ameer himself, shares with another brother, Sirdar Hafizullah Khan, the distinction of having inherited the 'Royal manner.' His mother, herself cousin of the Ameer, uniting in her person the old rival royal tribes of Barakzai and Durani, has been increasing in power and consideration eversince, and is now the second most important personage in Afghanistan, while her son is treated with far more consideration and pomp than any of his brothers.

Sirdar Habibulla Khan has other disadvantages besides being born of a slave and stammering in his speech. Although a very nice fellow personally, just and mild in disposition, he is weak and easily led by favourites, and he has not shown himself able to instil fear into the average Afghan. It is the more unfortunate, as he has always seemed friendly towards European ideas; and only recently stopped learning the English language at a hint from his terrible relative. He has, however, a son of his own—a bright little fellow of about two years old.

But it is difficult to believe that the Ameer himself will ever settle the question of heirship, or depute his personal power while he lives. His whole policy of government is one of a careful balance of parties, backed by a deep dread of himself. And, just as it is the first element of his public policy to be absolutely independent and without control, so will it remain his determination to be absolute head of his own tribe and family.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

Arthur L. Collins, F. G. S., late Geologist and Mining Engineer to the Government of Afghanistan.

13 Basinghall Street, E. C., Sep. 2.

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

A special meeting of the Port of London Sanitary Committee was held at the Guildhall on Sept. 6 to receive the report of Dr. Theodor Thomson, of the Local Government Board, who has been recently engaged in a special survey of the port with regard to the arrangements made for preventing the importation of cholera and other infectious disease. Dr. Thomson detailed these arrangements, and expressed the appreciation of the Local Government Board as to the efficiency of the arrangements made by Dr. Collingridge for dealing with cholera. For ordinary routine sanitary inspection Dr. Thomson pointed out that the staff of inspectors was not sufficiently large, and urged its immediate augmentation, the number and disposition being referred to the medical officer.

The bulletin issued on Sept. 6 by the Local Government Board was as follows:—"The official return from Grimsby for yesterday (Sept. 5) was that fifteen fresh cases, including attacks of choleraic diarrhœa and one death, had occurred. Twenty-two patients remained under treatment. Up to midday to-day (Sept. 6) no further deaths had occurred. In Hull two fresh attacks and one death from cholera occurred this morning (Sept. 6). The measures of prevention adopted by the Town Council and the Medical Officer of Health seem very complete. Information has been received from Rotherham as to a death which is suspected to be due to Asiatic cholera.

At a meeting of the Rotherham Town Council on Sept. 6 the chairman of the Health Committee referred to the death of a collier named Burnand from cholera. He stated that the utmost precautions were being taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and in accordance with orders from the Local Government Board efforts were being made to confirm the nature of the disease. The Corporation have endeavoured to get the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln Railway Company to abandon their football excursion train from Grimsby to Rotherham, but the company have declined on the ground that there is no cholera epidemic at Grimsby.

The French Hygiene Committee received on Sept. 5 a report of M. Monod on the sanitary condition of France. Cholera is still to be found at Parades, but throughout the south it is rapidly decreasing. At Nantes there are a number of cases, and that town may now be considered as a choleraic centre. The epidemic is due, apparently, to the contamination of the Loire. The most rigorous measures have been taken, and there is felt to be no danger of the disease spreading.

The cholera in Galicia is spreading in a northward direction, but the number of cases in the whole Province is growing fewer than hitherto. In Hungary there is likewise a decrease in the number of attacks.

In other parts of the Continent the disease is still prevalent, the largest number of cases occurring in Russia. Several cases are reported to have occurred at Constantinople. Government has accordingly imposed five days' quarantine on all vessels arriving from the Bosphorus and Dardanelles.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

A Foreign Office report just issued on the finances of the United States contains an interesting history of the Silver Question and the operation of the Sherman and other Acts.

It appears, the report says, that all the silver bullion purchased during the eleven months ending May 1, 1893—49,961,184 dols.—except 2,216,011 dols. worth was paid for in gold, while the bullion itself is stored in the vaults of the Treasury, and can neither be sold nor used for the payment of any kind of obligation. It therefore lies idle, and is of no practical value as an available asset. But while the purchase of this bullion every month is made compulsory, no provision has been made to obtain the gold to redeem the coin notes. Every increase in the number of notes involves an obligation to acquire a larger supply of gold. As these notes are forced into circulation they displace and expel some other form of currency, and as gold is the only money of international value, it is steadily withdrawn from the Treasury for export. The consequence has been that the gold reserves of the Government have been rapidly diminishing, while the gold obligations through the issue of the coin notes have been as rapidly increasing. But although the the Sherman Act, by the volume of paper money which has been and is still growing into circulation, has greatly aided the exports of gold, it cannot be said to be solely responsible for the large outflow of that metal from theUnited States during the present year. The demand for the metal by the Austrian Government for the purpose of establishing their currency upon a gold basis has been both large and unusual. The balance of the merchandise trade of the United States has been against her for the year, as has before been stated, and, lastly, the enormous sums of money spent annually by Americans abroad and sent home by servants and immigrants must be taken into consideration. Mr. Foster, the late secretary of the Treasury, stated on Feb. 25 last, before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives appointed to inquire into the condition of the Treasury, that he estimated the amount spent annually by Americans abroad at 120,000,000 dols., and the servant-girl fund sent abroad at 12,000,000 dols. Add to this the large sums sent home from the United States by the Chinese and the Italians, and nearly 150,000,000 dols. of the annual gold exports from the United States will be accounted for. Moreover, these exports are more likely to increase than diminish in the future, and they should not therefore be overlooked in speculating on the reasons for the continual outflow of gold from the United States.

The report of the Irish Pharmaceutical Society's proceedings in regard to "Ruppert's Skin Tonic", writes our lady correspondent, have an interest for ladies who dabble in artificial waters with the object of beautifying their complexions. Madame Anna Ruppert was lately charged by the Society in Dublin with selling a certain skin specific containing poison, and with not being duly licensed under the Pharmacy Act. Mr. Walters, Inspector for the Society, proved that he purchased at the shop 74, Grafton Street, over the door of which was the name of Anna Ruppert, a bottle of "Ruppert's Skin Tonic." He sent the preparation to Professor Tichborne for analysis. Professor Tichborne deposed that he had analysed the bottle, which contained about eight grains of corrosive sublimate in solution. There were two cases recorded in Taylor's work on Medical Jurisprudence in which death was caused by a dose of five grains. The preparation was an old remedy for removing freckles, and should be used with great caution, and strictly under medical supervision. He added that the ingredients in the bottle, labelled "Ruppert's Skin Tonic" were worth about a half penny, the price to the public being 10-6. In most people's eyes the great iniquity of this transaction will seem to be in the fact of charging something over a hundred and twenty per cent. profit on the sale of the drug. But this is, on the contrary, one of the redeeming features of the business, inasmuch as the price of the lotion puts it beyond the means of many who might otherwise have used it profusely with disastrous effect. Women often shudder at the thought of drinking a poisonous tonic who do not recognize the danger to life from using it externally in small quantities. And in some cases they can do so with impunity. But corrosive sublimate is a cumulative poison—it remains in the system, and with each application the risk of an overdose becomes more imminent. Freckle-curing under such circumstances is a game hardly worth the candle.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE AMERICAN SILVER BILL.

A Dalziel telegram from Washington, dated September 1, says:—In the Senate to-day Mr. Vance (Democrat, South Carolina) spoke in opposition to the Silver Purchase Repeal Bill. He said that repeal meant an end to silver money for this generation, unless a popular revolt restored it to its place as had been the case after its fraudulent demonetisation in 1873. The movement for the repeal of the Sherman Act was the result of a conspiracy among the money holders of the world. Mr. Vance advocated the unlimited coinage of silver. The Senate rejected an amendment providing for a closure rule by 131 against 96.

A Reuter's telegram from Washington says:—The Silver Party in the Senate on September 5, sprang a surprise upon the "Repealers" in the shape of a declaration by Senator Stewart (Nevada) that in future a quorum must be present when senators speak on the silver question. If the threat be carried out it may seriously interfere with the programme of the Repealers. On the same day Senator Voorhees submitted a resolution that the Senate should meet at eleven o'clock instead of at noon after September 7, and intimated that if this does not result in bringing the debate to a close night sittings will be proposed. But if the Silver Party insist upon a quorum being present constantly, the effect of an early recourse to night sittings would, to some extent, be counteracted, as, instead of fatiguing the silver men only, the entire Senate would suffer. The Repealers met with their first rebuff on September 5, when the Senate resolved, by 35 votes to 28, to proceed with the consideration of executive business.

In the Senate on Sept. 6, Mr. Voorhees withdrew his resolution proposing that the Senate should meet at eleven o'clock instead of at noon. He was induced to take this course by the advocates of Repeall on the Democratic side, who thought that if the time of the Senate were occupied carefully and conscientiously much progress might be made.

Telegraphing from Philadelphia on September 1, the correspondent of the *Times* says:—The Treasury officials are getting anxious about declining revenues, and will probably ask Congress to sanction some method of providing additional resources, either by a bond issue or by coining bullion into silver dollars, on which additional certificates could be issued owing to the seigniorage profits. The latter plan is unsuitable, as too long a time would be needed to complete the coinage. The former plan, therefore, is the more available. Unless the revenues increase, a considerable deficit is expected for the current financial year.

The steamer Gallia has landed 100,000 dollars of gold, the Augusta Victoria 450,000 dollars, and the Germania 105,650 dollars. The Treasury's gold balance stands at 96,629,593 dollars.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS.

The writer on Indian matters in the *Times* in his article on Monday gives expression to views similar to those recently set forth by ourselves. He says:—The continued fall in the rupee, notwithstanding the abstention of the Secretary of State from placing his India drafts on the market, is causing serious misgivings. Six months ago we were assured that to raise the rupee to 1s. 4*d*., or, indeed, to 1s 6*d* by closing the Indian mints was as easy as to light a cigarette after breakfast. It has proved by no means so easy. The first explanation given of the failure was that the banks were in a conspiracy against the Secretary of State's drafts. Then it was gravely announced that the Secretary of State was for reason, which he dared not avow, himself in conspiracy against the rupee. Now the Government of India is implored to embark boldly on the Rake's Progress by raising a gold loan to pay its current expenses in England, and so to cut the Gordian knot. When our Money Market article suggested the issue of Treasury-bills for a certain number of months as a more sensible proceeding, the suggestion was hailed with acclamation in India. But neither recrimination nor acclamation can affect the ultimate result. As we pointed out from the first, the experiment is a doubtful one, alike as to its grounds of justification and as to its probable issue. Lord Herschell's Commission, the British Ministry, and the Indian Viceroy each and all assented to it with reluctance, and only as an expedient to meet what was represented as an overwhelming and immediate difficulty. But what they assented to was to try to steady the rupee at 1s. 4d. by closing the Indian mints, not to bolster up the rupee by borrowing in gold to defray the weekly payments of the Government of India in England. It is difficult to believe that such a course would be permitted to go on for any length of time by Parliament. It is certain that such a mistake would, if persisted in, bring about a severe financial retribution. We are willing to recognise that sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the closing of the mints to produce the economic conditions on which the hoped for appreciation of the rupee must depend. If those economic conditions are really to result from the closing of the mints, they will result whether the Secretary of State sells his bills or does not sell them at 1s. 4d., although more quickly or more slowly. But if the appreciation of the rupee is to be effected, not by the economic results of the closing of the Indian mints, but by the Secretary of State raising gold loans to defray his current expenses in England, then the whole basis of the experiment is changed, and the mandate given by Lord Herschell's Committee is so widely exceeded that its sanction can no longer be claimed.

The *Times* of yesterday, in its money article, writes:—The position of the India Council, as regards the prospects of their being able to sell their bills at better rates than have hitherto been offered to them, is not as yet much changed, but it is expected that matters will improve in November, when the opium season sets in. Since the closing of the Indian mints to private coinage there have been two influences more particularly at work keeping down the rate of exchange below 1s. 4d., and those influences rather tend to increase than otherwise. One of them, increase in the Manchester goods trade to the East, keeps the Indian banks supplied with remittances, and besides has very materially quieted down the agitation so long kept up in the cotton manufacturing districts in favour of bimetallism. This latter is an interesting circumstance as showing how feeble was the support of those who engaged in the controversy with a view to demonstrate merely that the theory was sound in principle. The other influence referred to—*viz.*, the virtual cessation of the exports of cotton goods from the Indian mills to China and the Far East—continues in force.

LETTER FROM THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Mr. R. L. Everett, M.P., having written to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to call attention to a false impression which he said had been created by certain words used by the right hon. gentleman on the above subject, Sir W. Harcourt has sent the following reply:—

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S. W., Sept. 4, 1893.

Dear Mr. Everett,—I regret that you should think that I have produced, by any language of mine, an incorrect impression as to the decision of the House of Commons on proposals to alter the single gold standard upon which the monetary system of this country is based. The simple facts of the case are these:—On Feb. 28, Sir H. Meysey-Thompson moved a resolution in the following terms: "That, in view of the growing divergence of value between gold and silver, and the serious evils resulting therefrom, this House urges her Majesty's Government to use its utmost influence to procure the reassembly of the Monetary Conference, and to impress upon our representatives the immediate necessity of finding some effective remedy in concert with other nations."

Upon this an amendment was moved and seconded by Mr. E. W. Beckett and Mr. E. B. Hoare (two Conservative members) as follows:—"That seeing that the deliberations of the International Monetary Confererence mainly turned on the question of bimetallism, that after protracted sittings no agreement could be arrived at by the representatives of the assembled Powers, and that any interference with the single monetary standard now by law established in this country is open to the gravest objections, this House thinks it inexpedient that the Government should take any steps to procure the reassembly of that Conference" The resolution was rejected by a majority of 81, and the amendment was carried with a division, and now stands recorded on the journals of the House of Commons. I am not able to follow you in the speculation as to whether this vote was the real expression of the opinion of the House. I, at least, feel myself bound to accept a decision expressed by so large a majority. You suggest that this vote was the result of undue party pressure. The Government, of course, used their proper influence to oppose any declaration by the House of Commons which might be interpreted as favouring a change in the basis of our curreney. But I would point out to you that as the majority embraced a considerable number of members of the Opposition, so the minority contained not a few Liberal members, and no party pressure could have secured for the Government a majority more than double their normal strength.

As respects the passage in my speech to which you refer, I have only to add that the Government had assented to the adjournment of the Conference at Brussels until May 30, and would have been prepared to take part in it at that date through their representatives. The Conference, however, at the instance of the United States, did not meet on the appointed day, and, therefore, so far as concerns the Brussels Conference, the thing has lapsed and fallen through. I must remind you that by the terms of the motion of adjournment of the Conference its future proceedings were to be directed to the consideration of questions which should not infringe in any way the fondamental principles of the monetary policy of the different countries. This phrase would, of course, exclude proposals having for their object the establishment of what is called a bimatallic ratio.

It was in this sense that the adjournment was accepted by Sir R. Wilson, who stated:—"If, then, the meeting of the Conference does really take place on the date named, it could not have any other purpose than the examination of a perfectly practical and explicit proposal brought forward by the Government of the United States, or by other Powers—a proposal which would not violate in any way the principles laid down by his Excellency, the Italian Minister, at the end of his motion; that is to say, which would not interfere in any way with the fundamental principles which govern the monetary systems of the various States."

I am not aware that since that time any proposals have been made by any State which fulfil the conditions thus set forth. The English Government are always ready to give "a fair, careful, and courteous consideration" to any proposals made to them on the responsibility of other States. But it is of the highest importance, in the interest both of this country and of other Governments, that no doubt should be entertained as to our own position and intentions, and that we should not encourage expectations which we are not likely to fulfil. As you are well aware, her Majesty's Government entirely adheres to the declaration made in the resolution adopted by the House of Commons, that "any interference with the single monetary standard now by law established in this country is open to the gravest objections. And it was no doubt on the same ground that the late Government declined to accept the original term of reference proposed by the Government of the United States as the basis of the Conference at Brussels.—Yours very truly.

(Signed) W. V. Harcourt.

"INDIAN OCULISTS" IN TROUBLE.

At Richmond, on Sept. 1, Mr. Broughall Woods, who represented the London and Counties Medical Protection Society (Limited), appeared to prosecute Kream Bocesh, described as an Indian oculist, on the charge of unlawfully obtaining by false pretences from James Russell various sums of money. He was further charged with unlawfully and maliciously maiming the said James Russell, and also with being concerned with others in attempting to defraud. An interpreter was provided. The facts were explained by Mr. Woods. Prisoner, he said, was one of a gang of Asiatic men who some time ago settled in the metropolis and announced themselves as oculists, specially skilled in diseases of the eye. The prisoner was pointed out to Russell as a man who could restore his eyesight. Russell first went to the prisoner on July 8, 1892, at Wandsworth, and consulted him about his eyes. On the third visit the prisoner asserted that he could effect a positive cure. Russell paid one guinea, and shortly afterwards prisoner said that he must undergo an operation, but before that he must have the disease in his head cured. A touching feature in the case was that the money paid from time to time to the prisoner was subscribed by Russell's mates, who were anxious to do all in their power for him. On Dec. 29 the operation was performed. It was a brutal and cruel one, which really injured the man's eye. Russell kept his eye bandaged for twelve weeks, and then had to wear a shade. He paid the prisoner 13*l*. 3*s*. altogether, and in the end his eyesight had received more harm than benefit. Evidence was given by Russell bearing out the solicitor's statements. On Sept. 4, at Richmond Police Court, two more "Indian oculists," Khair Deen and Shahab Bedeen, were charged on a warrant with being concerned together with Kream Bocesh, under remand, in conspiring to defraud James Russell, and to obtain from him 2*l*. by false pretences. Mr. T. B. Woods said these men were specially identified with Kream Bocesh, both at Wandsworth and Verandah House, Richmond, and also practised separately, using his name. Their *modus operandi* was the same, and on one occasion when a patient was operated upon, a piece of skin as large as a threepenny-bit was cut from the eye and stretched on a slate in the presence of several witnesses, the latter being asked to subscribe their names to a document testifying that they had seen the wonderful operation "successfully" performed. The operation was intensely cruel and absolutely useless. He would prove that the operations of these so-called Indian eye-doctors were performed with the intention of deceiving poor and ignorant people. Detective-sergeant Hawkins proved the arrest of the prisoners at Dewsbury and Bradford, and produced the surgical implements found upon them, consisting of lenses, hooks, and scissors. On Sept. 6 the case was again before the Court, and while it was proceeding a fourth Indian oculist entered the court, and on his being seen by the prosecuting counsel, evidence was taken to justify his arrest, which took place in Court. The prisoners were again remanded.

At the Court of Bankruptcy on the 7th instant the Official Receiver issued the usual summary in the case of G. F. I. Graham, who states that for thirty-one years he was in the Indian Army and Staff Corps, that he retired in 1887 with the rank of major-general, and is now in receipt of a gross pension of 420*l*. per annum. The debtor attributes his insolvency to losses in connection with certain companies. The liabilities are returned at 4,179*l*, and there appear to be no available assets.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

September 24.

State of International Communication.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Africa.—Via Aden perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier.
Saigon-Bangkok route interrupted.
Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Durban at 2 p.m., on the 25th instant.

More than one complaint has reached us, says the *Pioneer* against the growing practice in British and Native regiments alike of pampering the crack shots of the battalion. In some instance the men are struck off all duties, are provided with unlimited ammunition, and encouraged to spend their time in the range. They have to shoot, and do nothing else. The weariness of sentry-go, the labours of "fatigue," the monotony of drill: all these they escape. They are shielded from anything which would make their hand unsteady or their eye dim. The bull's-eye is as familiar to them as the face of a clock to a time-keeper: their interest is confined to the butts; and they shoot with an accuracy so marvellous that all India rings with the high scores they make. The Commander-in-Chief's prize and the big sums to be won at Meerut and elsewhere, are dangled temptingly before them, and their officers are as much interested in their "condition" and "form" as the keeper of a racing-stud in those of his horses. The men respond heartily enough on their part. They are in clover, while their less fortunate fellows in the ranks wander among the rough jungle grass of daily duty. They have ample leisure; money in plenty; are petted and made much of; and have "seven nights in bed" every week all the year round. We are far from saying that crack shots should not have a better time than those who cannot shoot well, but it does not follow that a man must be a bad soldier oven though he is only just in the list of first class shots. On the contrary may be better than the very men who form the regimental team, and he will certainly know more of his work than those who are excused from all regular duty. But there is another view of the case: can a team formed of men who are made to shoot and do nothing else, be considered really to represent a regiment? Commanding Officers and Adjutants who refuse to adopt these tactics find their teams constantly beaten, but they have the satisfaction of knowing that their shots are at any rate truly representative of the battalion. This may not console them for the loss of distinction, but the men, at any rate, know why they are beaten. They are hugely disgusted at the pampering which goes on in the cantonment next to their own, and sometimes even in the adjoining lines, and no reform would be more welcomed than that which should absolutely forbid the striking off from duty of men forming a regimental team. As regards the Commander-in-Chief's prize, a clause might be inserted in the con itions, under which it would have to be certified that the members of a team have not been excused from all ordinary duties.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office,—Sept. 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H F Mayes, B
Mr F Mercer, B
Mr O W Jenner, B
Mr J King, B
Mr W W Goodrich, M
Col Sir H Collett, KCB, ISC
Col J E Waller, ISC
Capt R D Burlton, ISC
Lt F W Evatt, ISC
Lt M Stevens, ISC
Lt A C F Bourchier, ISC
Condr M Heenan

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J M Holme, BCS, 2 mos 15 days
Mr E W Dover, B, 2 mos
Mr G Mills, B, 2 mos
Mr J Dixon, B, 14 days
Mr J Copeland, B, 16 days
Mr J H Lane, B, 2 days
Mr W Vaughan B, 1 mo
Mr F Reilly, B, 2 days
Mr T H Wickes till 22nd Feb, 1895
Mr G Thompson, B, till Oct 31
Mr H J Johnston, B, 2 days
Lt-Col H Harvey Kelly, ISC, 14 days
Lt-Col H A Vincent, ISC 1 mo
Lt-Col W H Lyster, ISC, 6 mos
Capt L S Peyton, ISC, 11 days
Capt G A Collins, ISC, till Oct 15
Lt L W P East, B RA, 4 days
Lt B A G Shelley, M RE, 3 mos
Lt G A Ward, ISC, 2 mos
Comdr W J Powell, RIM, 3 mos
Sub-Lt E J C Hordern, RIM, 3 mos
Sub-Condr J Jones, B Ord, till April 28

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E T Lloyd, BCS
Mr H F T Maguire, BCS
Mr G E Moore, B
Mr J Wallace, B
Mr J Dixon, B
Mr J H Lane, B
Mr W Vaughan, B
Mr R S T McEwen, B
Mr G Thompson, B
Mr J J McCann, B
Col J Hibbert, ISC
Lt-Col J A D Gordon, ISC
Lt-Col H A Vincent, ISC
Lt-Col J G Curtis, ISC
Lt-Col B T M Gompertz, ISC
Capt H Hudson, ISC
Capt A M Monteith, ISC
Capt H Mullaly, B RE
Capt F H S Thomas, ISC
Capt G W Younghusband, ISC
Lt W E Banbury, ISC
Lt E F Twigg, ISC
Lt J M Home, ISC
Lt R P Jackson, ISC
Lt J C C Perkins, ISC
Lt C E Thornton, ISC
Surg-Lt-Col W H Gregg, B
Surgn-Major A Tomes, B
Condr T O Drake, B
Condr J H G Bell, B
Sub-Condr J W Turner, B
Sub-Condr G Girling, B
Sub-Condr R Hart
Sub-Condr T Thorne
Sub-Condr F O A Baker

India Office, Aug. 30.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry William Bliss, Esq. C I E, of the Madras Civil Service, to be a member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St George, at Madras, in succession to Sir Henry Edward Stokes, K C S I.

Aug 31.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Monsieur Clement Thomas, Gouverneur des Establissements Francais des l'Inde, to be an Honorary Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

Sept 1.—The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

India Staff Corps.—Majors to Lieut-Colonels.—Brevet Lieut-Col C C Egerton, D S O, C A Mercer, T H Goldney, G W Martin; Captains to be Majors—W H Young, G W C Bruce; to be Lieutenants—Lieuts F C C Bleckley, from the Leinster Regt; C P Down, from the Wiltshire Regt; E M Hughes from the Manchester Regt; A A Ainslie, from the Royal Scots Fusiliers; J A Hannyngton, from the Worcestershire Regt; F C S P Samborne, from the Bedfordshire Regt; C G Francis, from the North Staffordshire Regt; Sec-Lieuts W C Nicholson and W T C Poole, from the Connaught Rangers; Lieut J H Lloyd, from the Norfolk Regt; Sec-Lieuts E B Barratt, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers; W R B Colan, from the West Yorkshire Regt; R S Pottinger, from the Royal Artillery; K E Nangle, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; T L Ormiston, from the King's Own Scottish Borderers; A L Jacob, from the Gloucestershire Regt; H Ross, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry; H C Beadon, from the Derbyshire Regt; and S R Davidson, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry.

Bengal Medical Establishment.—To be Brigade-Surg-Lieut Col—Surg-Lieut Col G G MacLaren, M D.

Bombay Medical Establishment—To be Brigade-Surg-Lieut-Col—Surg-Lieut-Col C W MacRury.

The Queen has also approved of the resignation of the service by the following officer:—Lieut T Moss, Indian Staff Corps. The retirement of Brigade-Surg-Lieut-Col J B Thomas, Madras Medical Establishment. is dated May 13, 1893, and not as stated in the "London Gazette" of Aug 1, 1893. The rank on retirement of Brigade Surg-Lieut-Col G G MacLaren, M D, Bengal Medicai Establishment is as now described, and not as stated in the "London Gazette" of Aug 1, 1893. The third Christian name of Capt G J C Hall, Indian Staff Corps, is Cadell, and not as printed in the "London Gazette" of Aug 1, 1893. The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Governments of India:—Major W B Wilson, Indian Staff Corps to be an Assistant Judge Advocate-General; Col W L Ranking, Madras Infantry, to be an Assistant Adj-General on the Madras Establishment. The following appointment has been made to the Personal Staff of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India:—Capt R E Grimston, Indian Staff Corps, to be an A-D-C, vice Capt L Herbert, who has vacated the appointment. The following appointment has been made to the Personal Staff of Major Gen Sir W K Elles, K C B, commanding the Rawal Pindi District—Capt A W Elles, Yorkshire Light Infantry, to be A-D-C. The notification in the "London Gazette" of Aug 1, 1893, of the appointment of Major W H F Macmullen should have been as follows:—Major W H F Macmullen, Assistant Judge Advocate-General, to be Deputy Judge Advocate-General, with effect from April 1, 1893, vice Col R F C A Tytler, who has vacated.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, Sept. 5.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—Lieut A S Stephen is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

East Yorkshire Regt—Lieut-Col H E P Thomas, on completion of four years service in command of a battalion, is placed on retired pay.

Royal Irish Regt—Lieut S A M Orr is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut R E A Hamilton is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Cheshire Regt—Capt R D Turton is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—The retirement on retired pay of Lieut-Col W E Roberts, which was notified in the "Gazette" of Aug 1, 1893, is cancelled; Lieut-Col W E Roberts, on completion of four years service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay.

Royal Sussex Regt—Lieut C H Buck is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Welsh Regt—Lieut C G R Smith is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt)—Lieut Philip N Leslie is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Manchester Regt—Lieut J A Stewart is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt)—Qrmr and Hon Capt J Pendery is placed on retired pay.

York and Lancaster Regt—Capt R C A Howe is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Highland Light Infantry—Capt B L J Goff retires from the service receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform; Lieut A A Wolfe-Murray to be Captain, vice F Whistler, seconded.

Prince of Wales's Leenster Regt (Royal Canadians)—The restoration to the establishment of Capt John Shakespear, D S O is cancelled; Sec-Lieut A T Kirwood is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Staff—Capt and Brevet Major E J Montague-Stuart-Wortley, C M G; the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be a Brigade-Major, vice Major F R P Kane, the East Surrey Regt, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire, Lieut C Lyon, Royal Artillery to be A-D-C, to his Excelleney Sir A E Havelock, K C M G, Goveenor and Commander-in-Chief, Ceylon.

Royal Military College—Lieut-Col J A Fergusson, from half-pay, to be a professor, vice Lieut-Col G L Le M Taylor, who has completed his period of service in that appointment Capt B R James, the East Surrey Regt, to be an Instructor, vice Major J Spens, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), who has vacated that appointment.

Royal Military Academy—Capt H J W Brownrigg, Royal Engineers, to be an Instructor, vice Major W D Conner, Royal Engineers, appointed a Professor.

Army Medical Staff—The following Surgeon-Captains to be Surgeon-Majors:—A M Davies, H W Hubbard, T E Noding, J R Yourdi, M B; J C Culling, R I D Hackett M E; G T Trewman, M B; H H Johnston, M B; E M Wilson, E J E Risk, W G Birrell, M B, M Dundon M D, C W S Magrath, M D; A V Lane, J W Ceatty, M D; G E Weston, G A Younge, F R. C S I; W G Clements, W Babtie, M B; R F O'Brien C W Thiele, M B; F P Michols, M B; J M'Laughlin M D; S H Creagh, F J Lambkin, W L Reade, H J Peared, S J Rennie, J Carchael F R; C S I; G W Brazier-Creagh, F T Wilkinson J Semple, R H S Sawyer, M B R, C S I.

Half-Pay—Major H F G Campion, from the Connaught Rangers, to be Lieut-Colonel.

Memoranda—Col W Green C B, half pay, is placed on retired pay, Lieut-Col and Col C D A Stranker Royai (late Madras Artillery, retires on a pension and extra annuity; Lieut-Col G L Le M Taylor, on completion of his period of service as a Professor, Royai Military College, is plaeed on retired pay.

Army Medical Preserve of Officers—Surgeon-Capt G R Gilruth to be Surgeon-Major.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 24th September, 1893.

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	29	2	33 p.m.	14	53
Teheran	23	10	42 p.m.	...	42
Suez	24	1	20 p.m.	...	30

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 24th September, 1893.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	11	...	3
" Kurrachee	...	8	...	2
" Madras	..	14	...	1

The selection of Sir Henry Norman for the Indian Viceroyalty was the *Standard* says, understood to have been made largely upon Lord Ripon's recommendation. Sir Henry will probably come home before taking up his new duties.

According to the *Scottish Referee*, the speed at which a cricket ball is delivered by a fast bowler, may be roughly estimated at a mile a minute. When Mr. C. T. B. Turner, the Australian bowler, visited Woolwich Arsenal, he was requested by an official to bowl through the electric screens in use for measuring the velocity of projectiles. It was found that, at a point representing half-way between the wickets, the velocity of Turner's ball was 81 feet per second, or fifty miles an hour. At this rate the ball would traverse the pitch in 22-27ths of a second. Several bowlers, however, as, for instance, Mold, the Lancashire professional, and Kortright, the Essex marvel, bowl faster than Turner, and this would bring the pace to the mile per minute. It may be well understood that a batsman has to keep all his wits about him to guard his wicket and his body from such attacks as these.

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BOILERS,
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PIPES.

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	EACH.
Kettle Size ...	2/6
Small Boiler Size ...	5/-
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Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

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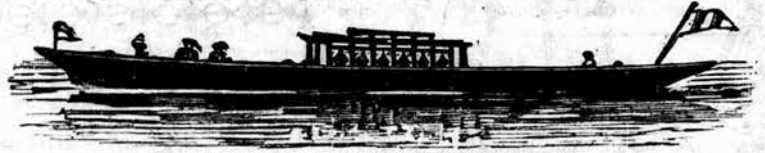

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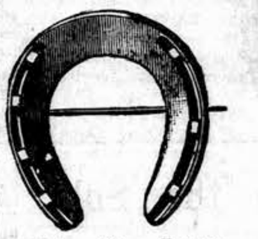

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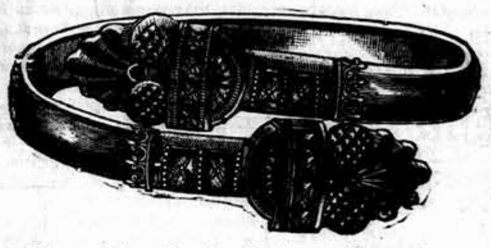

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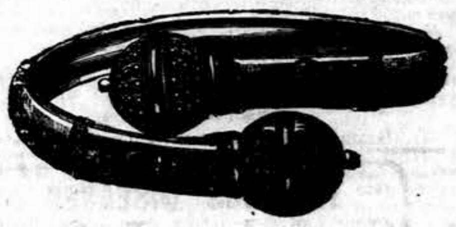

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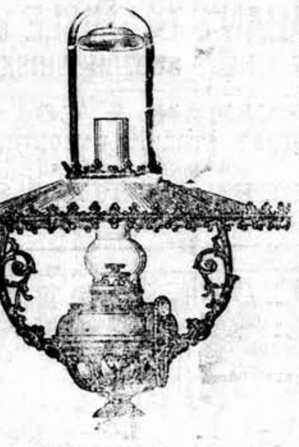

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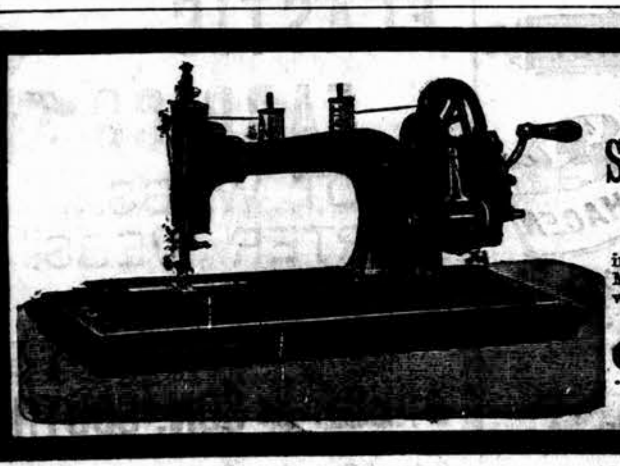

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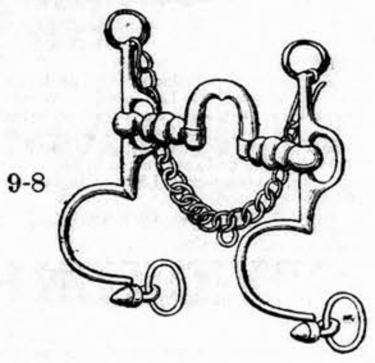

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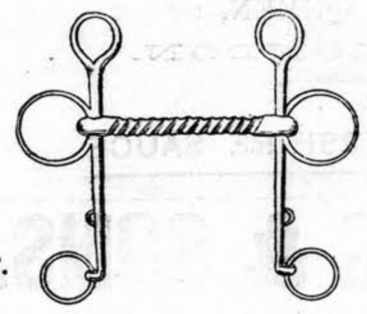

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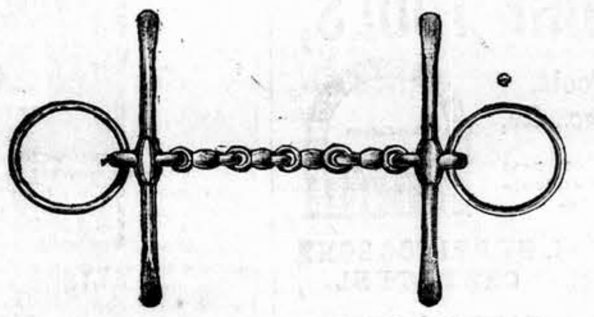

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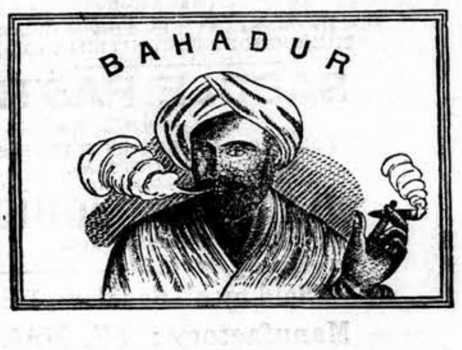

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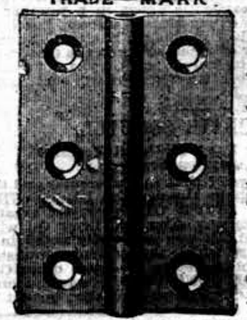

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